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FM 10-17

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY FIELD MANUAL

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**QUARTERMASTER
ORGANIZATION
AND SERVICE
IN ARMY
AND CORPS**

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY • FEBRUARY 1952

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QUARTERMASTER
ORGANIZATION
AND SERVICE
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WM. E. BERGIN
Major General, USA
The Adjutant General

J. LAWTON COLLINS
Chief of Staff
United States Army

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PART ONE

QUARTERMASTER ORGANIZATION AND SERVICE IN ARMY

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1. PURPOSE

The purpose of part one, which is based upon material contained in FM 100-10, FM 101-5, and other Department of the Army publications (app. 1), is to delineate the responsibility for quartermaster operations at army level and to discuss the facilities and procedures used to provide the supplies and services for which the army quartermaster is responsible.

2. SCOPE

The scope of part one covers the quartermaster section of an army headquarters and quartermaster nondivisional units that come under the command of the army commander.

CHAPTER 2

ORGANIZATION

Section I. ARMY QUARTERMASTER

3. GENERAL RESPONSIBILITIES

The army quartermaster furnishes quartermaster service and supplies to all elements of the army and to communications zone troops, prisoners of war, and repatriated prisoners of war in the army area. In addition, he may be required by the theater commander to furnish supplies to Naval and Air Force personnel, enemy and allied civilians, and displaced persons in the army area.

a. Supply.

- (1) Supply includes determination of requirements for and procurement, storage, and issue of quartermaster supplies and equipment such as subsistence; clothing individual and organization supplies and equipment; office furniture, supplies and equipment; liquid petroleum fuels, lubricants, and related handling equipment and containers (except for pipeline and certain bulk storage equipment for which the Corps of Engineers has procurement, installation, and major maintenance responsibility); quartermaster mechanical equipment; horses, mules, and dogs; animal transport equipment (harness, saddles, etc.); and supplies of standard manufacture; and supplies common to two or more arms or services (excluding motor vehicles and special or technical items procured or issued exclusively by other services).
- (2) Determination of requirements for and the procurement, storage, and issue of such other quartermaster supplies and equipment as liquid petroleum fuels and lubricants; fuel and lubricant handling equipment, except for pipe lines and certain bulk storage equipment for which the engineer service is responsible; quartermaster mechanical equipment; horses, mules, dogs, and animal transport equipment; supplies of standard manufacture; and supplies common to two or more arms or services, excluding motor vehicles and special or technical items procured or issued exclusively by other services.

b. Service. The army quartermaster's major service responsibilities are the following:

- (1) Evacuation of salvage.
- (2) Evacuation of captured quartermaster-type equipment.
- (3) Provision of animal transportation and remount service.
- (4) Provision of labor.
- (5) Operation of bulk petroleum storage facilities.
- (6) Manufacture of drums and operation of drum-cleaning, reclamation, and filling facilities.
- (7) Operation of petroleum products laboratories.
- (8) Operation of bakeries.
- (9) Provision of laundry, dry-cleaning, bath, and mobile refrigeration facilities.
- (10) Inspection and supervision of food service program.
- (11) Operation of mobile sales stores.
- (12) Purchasing and contracting, except in headquarters having a purchasing officer.
- (13) Operation of gardens and farms.
- (14) Operation of baggage warehouse and effects depot, if required.
- (15) Maintenance and repair of quartermaster items of issue.
- (16) Provision of graves registration service.
- (17) Determination of quartermaster service requirements and capabilities for planned and projected operations.
- (18) Training and operation of quartermaster troop units.
- (19) Operation of quartermaster schools.
- (20) Dissemination of technical information concerning friendly and captured enemy quartermaster-type equipment and supplies.
- (21) Provision of technical advice and assistance concerning safety in the handling and storing of quartermaster materials and in other quartermaster operations.
- (22) Disinfection of clothing and equipment.

4. COORDINATIVE RESPONSIBILITIES

a. Operational Control Over Operating Units. The army quartermaster exercises operational control over all quartermaster units not assigned or attached to subordinate units. Such units consist of quartermaster groups, separate battalions, and separate companies. Operational control includes direction of tactical, technical, or service operations. It does not include responsibility for supply, administrative, or movement other than tactical maneuvering, unless such additional responsibilities are delegated specifically by the commander.

b. Training. Exercises technical supervision over quartermaster training throughout the command.

c. Liaison with General Staff. The army quartermaster is responsible to the army commander for all quartermaster activities in the army area. He must supervise the activities of the quartermaster staff section and keep the army commander advised and informed on all pertinent matters relative to quartermaster service and supply. Usually, quartermaster advisory or informative material passes through the general staff for coordination with material from other special staff sections of army headquarters before being sent to the commander. Under certain circumstances, however, the commander may direct (or assistant chiefs of staff may request) delivery of material direct to himself. In supply and service matters the army quartermaster maintains liaison with quartermaster sections of higher, lower, and adjacent units in order to encompass an over-all picture of quartermaster activities in the theater. As a result of such liaison, the army quartermaster is better equipped to assist the general staff in preparing estimates, plans, orders, and reports. The army quartermaster, by virtue of his position as a special staff officer, contributes toward fulfillment of general staff responsibilities by working with each of the four assistant chiefs of staff.

(1) *G1 (Personnel officer).* The army quartermaster cooperates with the G1 as follows:

- (a) *Personnel replacement.* Advises of present or anticipated shortages of quartermaster section personnel.
- (b) *Burials and graves registration.* Provides quartermaster data and information necessary to enable proper planning, coordination, and supervision of cemeteries, graves registration operations, and the evacuation of personal effects.
- (c) *Troop morale.* Assists in the maintenance of high troop morale by maintaining adequate supplies of subsistence and equipment and by providing adequate services for comfort and necessity.
- (d) *Miscellaneous.* Cooperates regarding any other matters in which the two sections are functionally interested.

(2) *G2 (Intelligence officer).* The army quartermaster coordinates with the G2 as follows:

- (a) *Enemy matériel.* Provides technical specialists skilled in the examination and evaluation of captured enemy matériel of a quartermaster nature.
- (b) *Technical intelligence teams.* Cooperates in coordinating the activities of quartermaster technical intelligence detachments.

- (c) *Miscellaneous*. Cooperates regarding any other matters in which the two sections are functionally interested.
- (3) *G3 (Operations and training officer)*. The army quartermaster coordinates with the G3 as follows:
 - (a) *Training*. Assists in planning the training program for quartermaster units and supervises quartermaster unit-training activities.
 - (b) *Assignment and attachment of units*. Advises on the capabilities of quartermaster units in order to promote intelligent coordination between the G3 and the logistics officer regarding the assignment or attachment of quartermaster units within the army area. Assignment of service units is a function of the logistics officer.
 - (c) *Miscellaneous*. Cooperates regarding any other matters in which the two sections are functionally interested.
- (4) *G4 (Logistics officer)*. The army quartermaster coordinates with the G4 as follows:
 - (a) *Logistical policy*. Assists in the formulation or determination of logistical policy by providing necessary quartermaster information.
 - (b) *Daily situation report*. Provides daily quartermaster logistical data which, with data from other technical service sections of the army, are incorporated into a daily situation report concerning the over-all logistical situation. This report is distributed to the chief of staff, the G3, and the armored and artillery sections of the army special staff.
 - (c) *Weekly and quarterly reports*. Provides quartermaster supply data and recommendations which, with data and recommendations from other technical service sections of the special staff, are incorporated into a weekly report. This report is distributed to army group or theater army headquarters, whichever is the next higher echelon, and to the communications zone, whereas informational copies go to the G4's of all corps and divisions in the army command as well as to interested general and special staff sections of army headquarters. A similar report is prepared quarterly for transmittal through channels to the Department of the Army.
 - (d) *Local procurement directives*. Assists in the preparation of local procurement directives required to disseminate policies and procedures for the purchase, requisition, and seizure or confiscation of local re-

sources and real estate and for the procurement of civilian labor.

- (e) *Administrative instructions.* Recommends pertinent quartermaster administrative instructions. These instructions, submitted in draft form, are edited by the administration branch of the army logistics section and sent to other interested staff sections for recommendations. After command approval, administrative instructions are sent to the army adjutant general for publication.
- (f) *After-action reports.* Provides pertinent information regarding quartermaster supply and service activities for use in the preparation of the G4 section's after-action report.
- (g) *Operational plans.* Formulates quartermaster plans to support army operational plans (pars. 18-19).
- (h) *Locations for depots and supply points.* Recommends locations for depots and supply points. Such recommendations are based upon reconnaissance of the area and road and rail facilities and upon recommendations from corps and divisions. The G4 is responsible to the commander for the location of depots and supply points.
- (i) *Locations for quartermaster units.* Recommends locations for quartermaster units not assigned to corps or divisions. Locations for units must be approved by the G4 after coordination with the G3.
- (j) *Protection of establishments.* Designates quartermaster installations in the army service area which need additional protection against combat operations. The G4 prepares a list of these and other installations recommended for protection and assigns each a priority for protection. This list is transmitted to the G3 for action.
- (k) *Transfer of quartermaster installations.* Consults with the G4 to insure that necessary arrangements are made to transfer responsibility when supply installations pass from the army service area to the communications zone by authorized changes to the location of the army rear boundary.
- (l) *Administrative orders.* Provides quartermaster information required for the preparation of administrative orders by the G4.
- (m) *Critical supplies.* Requests assistance as necessary to obtain critical supplies (par. 50). When assistance is

granted, the supply branch of the G4 Section expedites supplies by means of letters transmitted to the communications zone through command channels.

- (n) *Collection of salvage and captured enemy matériel.* Submits plans for the collection and disposition of salvage and captured enemy matériel. Such plans are reviewed and coordinated with plans from other technical services to insure accord with the policies of the army commander.
- (o) *Allocation of transportation.* Maintains liaison with the army transportation section regarding matters of transportation (pars. 31-34). The army quartermaster prepares and furnishes to the transportation officer the requirements for transportation of quartermaster supplies.
- (p) *Civil affairs-military government supplies.* Submits recommendations for the procurement, transportation, and distribution of quartermaster supplies and services required to fulfill command responsibility for civil affairs or military government. Estimation of such requirements is the responsibility of the civil affairs-military government officer. Normally, civil affairs-military government items are handled as regulated items (par. 50) and do not require listing by the army quartermaster.

Section II. OFFICE OF ARMY QUARTERMASTER

5. ORGANIZATION

The organization of the office of the army quartermaster (T/O &E 200-1) depends upon the desires of the commander, the anticipated work load, the type of operation in which the army is engaged, the organization of other special staff sections, and the type of support received from the rear. The army quartermaster usually designates the branches into which the section is divided. The organizational scheme is then subject to command approval. Since both the numerical strength and the organization of the office of the army quartermaster are flexible, a type organization has been developed for planning purposes (fig. 1). The organization used is designed to fulfill the needs of a quartermaster section to support a type field army consisting of 400,000 men, organized into 3 corps of 4 divisions each.

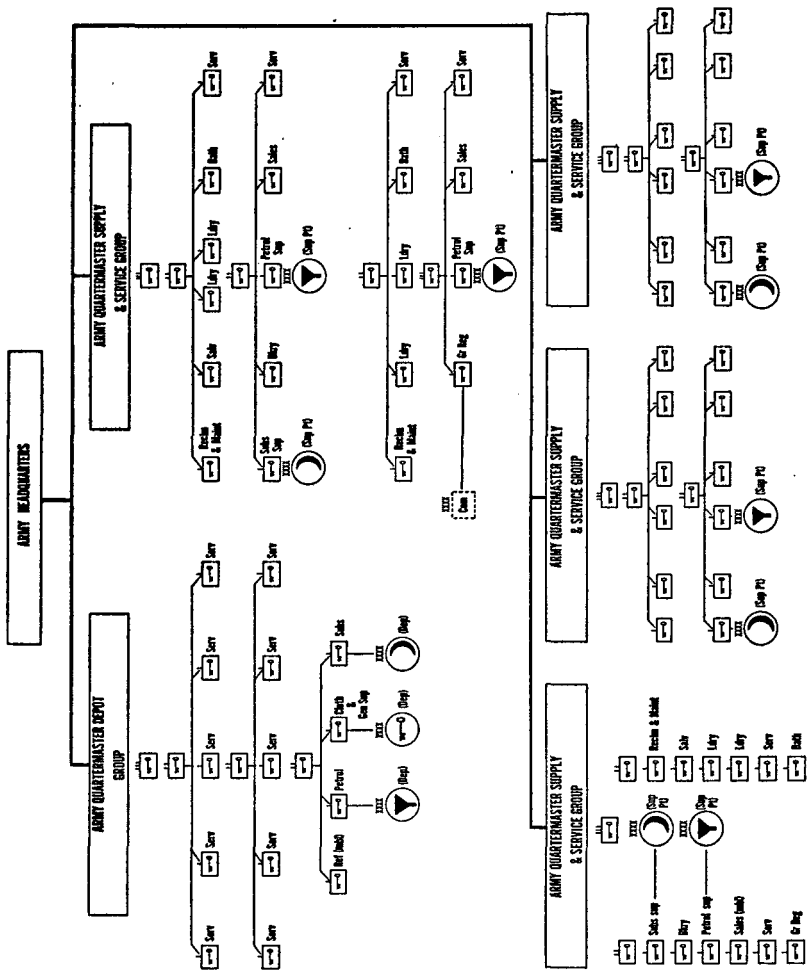


Figure 1. Quartermaster organization, type field army.

6. HEADQUARTERS

The headquarters of the office of the army quartermaster (fig. 2) consists of the following:

a. Army Quartermaster. The army quartermaster is responsible for reliable quartermaster plans and operations. He performs the following duties:

- (1) Advises the commander and the general staff on all matters pertinent to quartermaster services and supplies.
- (2) Exercises operational control of all quartermaster units not assigned or attached to subordinate commands.
- (3) Determines requirements for and procures, stores, distributes, issues, and documents quartermaster supplies and equipment.
- (4) Makes recommendations for procurement and employment of quartermaster troops and their allotment to subordinate units.
- (5) Prepares and supervises training programs of quartermaster units under his operational control and exercises technical supervision over quartermaster training throughout the command.
- (6) Plans and supervises quartermaster operations involved in fulfillment of supply and service responsibilities (par. 3).

b. Deputy Quartermaster. The deputy quartermaster performs the executive and administrative work required for proper fulfillment of the quartermaster mission. He is the principal assistant to the army quartermaster and performs his duties in the name of the army quartermaster. The deputy quartermaster performs the following duties:

- (1) Directs and coordinates the activities of the various branches of the quartermaster section.
- (2) Keeps the army quartermaster informed on all matters pertaining to the activities of the branches of the quartermaster section.
- (3) Keeps himself informed on the policies of the army quartermaster and the duties of the various branches of the quartermaster section.
- (4) Transmits decisions and instructions from the army quartermaster to the various branches of the quartermaster section.
- (5) Takes necessary action on routine quartermaster matters.
- (6) Inspects quartermaster activities as directed by the

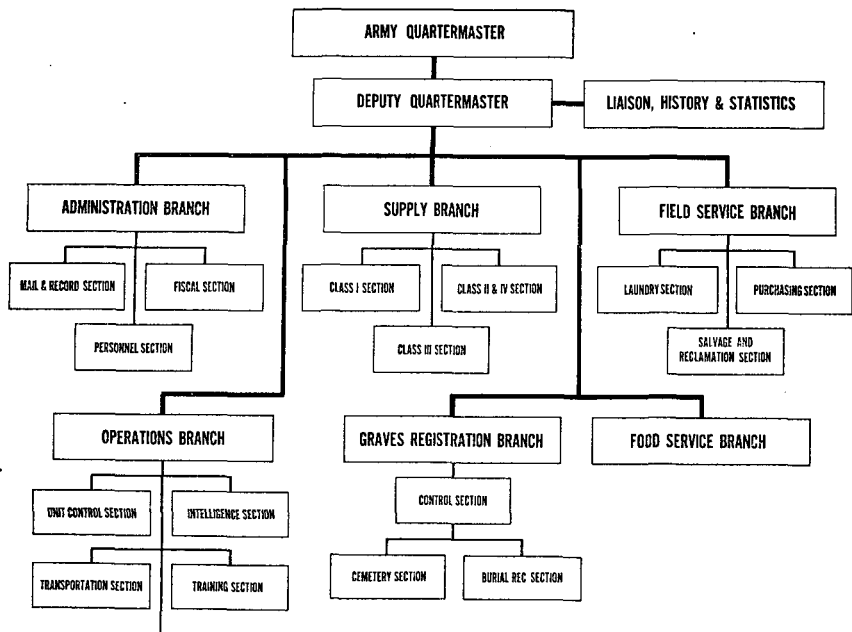


Figure 2. Type quartermaster section headquarters.

army quartermaster and follows up such inspections with appropriate recommendations for improvement.

- (7) Performs the duties of the army quartermaster in his absence.

c. Liaison, History, and Statistics Office. The liaison, history, and statistics office may operate as a branch of the deputy quartermaster's office or as a section of the administration branch. It performs the following duties:

- (1) Collects and prepares information for statistical and periodic reports.
- (2) Prepares estimates of supply expenditures and losses for contemplated operations.
- (3) Compiles data on weather and climatic conditions so far as they may affect the storage or transport of supplies.
- (4) Obtains data on terminals, routes, and the capability and availability of transportation facilities for quartermaster supply and service in the army area.
- (5) Collects office data for use in determining the day of supply for all quartermaster supplies.
- (6) Coordinates with the operations branch of the quartermaster section to insure that liaison is established with quartermasters of higher and lower echelons and of other armies within the theater.

- (7) Maintains historical records for the quartermaster section and records data pertinent to quartermaster activities.

7. ADMINISTRATION BRANCH

The administration branch of the type office of the army quartermaster (fig. 3) consists of the following:

a. Executive Office. The executive office supervises the activities of the branch. It consists of the chief of the branch—the army quartermaster's executive officer—and a sufficient number of enlisted assistants to perform the duties of the office.

b. Mail and Records Section. The mail and records section processes all incoming and outgoing correspondence for the office of the army quartermaster. It is the central office of record and performs the following duties:

- (1) Receives, records, routes, and distributes mail, orders, publications, regulations, and classified documents.
- (2) Maintains quartermaster records and indexes, correspondence files, and changes or amendments to permanent records, orders, regulations, and publications.
- (3) Correlates recommendations prepared by the various branches of the army quartermaster office and consolidates pertinent paragraphs for inclusion in administrative orders.
- (4) Distributes orders and regulations as directed by the army quartermaster. Such orders and regulations usually pertain to matters of discipline, information, or quartermaster policy.
- (5) Organizes and maintains secret files as directed by the army quartermaster. Such files are subject to periodic inspection by the chief of the administration branch to ascertain whether routine destruction of obsolete classified documents is being accomplished and whether a record is maintained of all destroyed papers.
- (6) Prepares the army quartermaster office staff journal.
- (7) Establishes and maintains a suspense file for the quartermaster section.
- (8) Prepares informational copies of documentary information for distribution to concerned branches of the quartermaster section.

c. Personnel Section. The personnel section handles all personnel matters for the quartermaster section. The section performs the following duties:

- (1) Maintains a complete record of all enlisted and civilian personnel attached to the divisional offices of the quartermaster section.
- (2) Maintains a record of the names, serial numbers, duties, and assignments of all quartermaster officers in units under the jurisdiction of the army quartermaster section.
- (3) Prepares requisitions for personnel for the quartermaster section and controls the assignment of allotted personnel.

d. Fiscal Section. The fiscal section handles all financial accounts for the quartermaster section. The section performs the following duties.

- (1) Recommends and controls the obligation and/or expenditure of funds allotted to the army quartermaster service.
- (2) Maintains accounts of quartermaster funds that have been allotted or expended.
- (3) Prepares estimates of funds needed for contemplated operations.

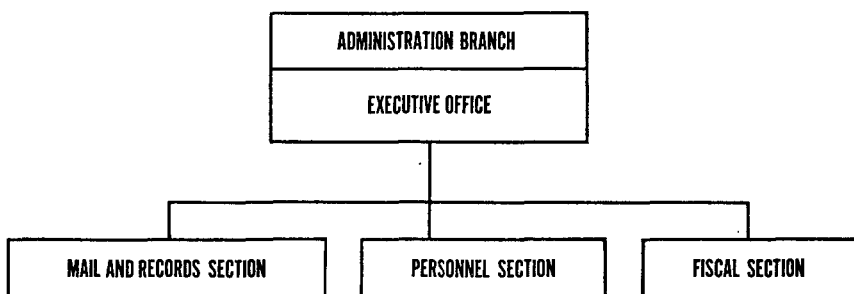


Figure 3. Type organization of administration branch.

8. OPERATIONS BRANCH

The operations branch of the type office of the army quartermaster (fig. 4) consists of the following:

a. Executive Office. The executive office supervises the activities of the branch. It consists of an officer as chief of the branch and sufficient enlisted men to perform the duties of the office.

b. Unit Control Section. The unit control section supervises the employment of quartermaster units assigned to army command. The section performs the following duties:

- (1) Recommends the allocation and employment of all quartermaster units attached to the army.
- (2) Maintains current information of tactical operations in the army area.

- (3) Coordinates the execution of the individual missions of army quartermaster units.
- (4) Coordinates with group or battalion commanders to arrange general bivouac locations for quartermaster units attached to the army.
- (5) Coordinates with quartermaster group or battalion commanders and the assistant chief of staff for operations and training to insure that local protection and security measures are established for army quartermaster units and installations.
- (6) Coordinates with the administration and the supply branches of the quartermaster section to allot and assign units to operate army quartermaster supply installations.
- (7) Coordinates with other branches of the army quartermaster office to prepare recommendations to higher headquarters for the attachment of additional quartermaster units to army command and the attachment of quartermaster units or sections of units within the army command.
- (8) Coordinates with other branches of the army quartermaster office to prepare quartermaster plans and orders for command approval.
- (9) Maintains the quartermaster situation map showing the disposition of quartermaster units. Data are posted on the situation map as received and are later incorporated into the quartermaster section staff journal through coordination with the mail and records section of the administration branch.
- (10) Coordinates and executes the plans and order of the army commander.

c. Intelligence Section. The intelligence section supervises matters pertaining to quartermaster military intelligence. The section performs the following duties:

- (1) Supervises the collection and evaluation of quartermaster intelligence information and coordinates with G2 in the dissemination of such information.
- (2) Collects and extracts quartermaster combat intelligence and technical information from special reports from units and from the assistant chief of staff for military intelligence.
- (3) Prepares information for quartermaster annexes to army G2 reports. Such annexes should contain information available on new or improved uses for enemy quartermaster equipment. Quartermaster annexes to army G2

reports should be distributed to all interested headquarters.

- (4) Coordinates with the supply branch and the army G2 section to recommend procedures for the assembly, operation, or disposal of captured enemy quartermaster-type supplies or equipment.

d. Transportation Section. The transportation section is a coordinating agency for the movement of quartermaster troops and supplies. The section performs the following duties:

- (1) Coordinate with the G4 and the transportation section of the special staff regarding the transportation of army quartermaster troops, units, and supplies by land, sea, or air and assists in the preparation of movement schedules and tables as required.
- (2) Studies, coordinates, and disseminates to interested quartermaster units all pertinent transportation data shown on the circulation map of the logistics officer.
- (3) Advises interested quartermaster units on rail and air transportation matters.
- (4) Coordinates with the supply branch to prepare loading plans and schedules for the transportation of quartermaster supplies and equipment.
- (5) Coordinates with other services to further the efficient control of traffic in the army area.
- (6) Coordinates with the unit control section of the operations branch of the quartermaster section to estimate quartermaster transportation data for inclusion in operational plans.

e. Training Section. The training section supervises the training program of quartermaster personnel and nondivisional units assigned or attached to army. The section performs the following duties:

- (1) Supervises an over-all training program for army quartermaster units and personnel. This includes proposing training methods and contributing training materials whenever practicable.
- (2) Reviews progress reports from army quartermaster units to determine training adequacy.

9. SUPPLY BRANCH

The supply branch of the type office of the army quartermaster (fig. 5) consists of the following:

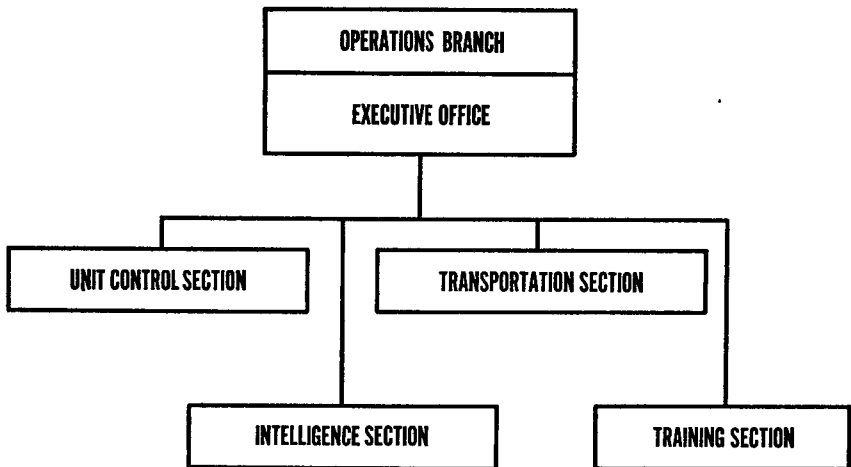


Figure 4. Type organization of operations branch.

a. Executive Office. The executive office supervises the activities of the branch. It consists of an officer as chief of the branch and sufficient commissioned and enlisted assistants to perform the duties of the office.

b. Class I Section. The class I section maintains control over the procurement, storage, and distribution of class I supplies for the army. This control is in compliance with the army command responsibility to provide class I supplies to army troops and to other authorized personnel in the army area, such as air force and navy personnel, military government personnel, war correspondents, radio commentators, USO entertainers, and enemy and repatriated allied prisoners of war. The section performs the following duties:

- (1) Assists the army commander by coordinating matters pertaining to class I supply. This involves the estimation of requirements and the procurement, storage, and distribution of class I supplies within limitations imposed by the tactical situation, the availability of transportation, and prescribed supply levels.
- (2) Recommends plans for the distribution of class I supplies in the army area. Such plans should include recommendations for the location of class I supply points, the type and percentage of various rations to be issued, whether issues should stem from daily delivery or reserves, and the time, place, and method of delivery.
- (3) Recommends the distribution of any instructions deemed necessary for the efficient operation and utilization of recommended distribution plans.

- (4) Maintains records of class I supplies on hand in army supply installations and regulates shipments to insure that established supply levels are properly maintained. When consolidated ration requests forwarded from army class I depots or supply points indicate that units have excessive stocks on hand, the class I branch recommends corrective action.
- (5) Advises the army quartermaster of class I supplies on hand in rear depots. This entails close liaison with communications zone quartermasters.
- (6) Estimates class I supply requirements for future operations and assists the army quartermaster in the preparation of quartermaster plans for such operations.
- (7) Provides class I statistical data to the administration branch or the deputy army quartermaster, as required.
- (8) Prepares and forwards to the communications zone consolidated requisitions for the replenishment of army class I depot stocks.
- (9) Cooperates with the food service branch to further food conservation, to evaluate the effect of rations upon troop morale, and to prepare or modify menus.
- (10) Supervises the distribution of menus and notifies concerned units of menu changes.
- (11) Submits recommendations to the operations branch of the army quartermaster office for the assignment of transportation or labor for the distribution of class I supplies.
- (12) Cooperates with the intelligence section of the operations branch and with the army G2 to examine and prepare recommendations for the disposal of captured items of a class I nature.
- (13) Investigates local class I supply sources to determine their possibilities for use in emergencies. This entails the collection of information on both local produce and the reserve levels and availability of items from other army or allied areas.
- (14) Presents policies for the operations of the quartermaster subsistence depot company, which operates the army class I depot, quartermaster subsistence supply companies, which operate class I supply points; and quartermaster bakery companies.

c. Class II and IV Section. The class II and IV section maintains control over the procurement, storage, and distribution of class II

and IV quartermaster supplies for the army. The section performs the following duties :

- (1) Assists the army commander by coordinating matters pertaining to class II and IV supplies. This involves the estimation of requirements and the procurement, storage, and distribution of class II and IV supplies within limitations imposed by the tactical situation, the availability of transportation, and the prescribed supply levels.
- (2) Recommends plans for the distribution of class II and IV supplies in the army area.
- (3) Recommends the distribution of any instructions deemed necessary for the efficient operation and utilization of recommended distribution plans.
- (4) Maintains records of class II and IV supplies on hand at army depots.
- (5) Maintains liaison with communications zone quartermasters in order to advise the army quartermaster of class II and IV supplies on hand in communications zone depots.
- (6) Investigates class II and IV supply sources in order that the army quartermaster may promptly advise the army commander of the availability of supplies from army depots, the communications zone, or allied or local resources.
- (7) Provides class II and IV statistical data to the administration branch or the deputy quartermaster, as requested.
- (8) Cooperates with the intelligence section of the operations branch of the quartermaster section and with the army G2 to examine and prepare recommendations for the disposal of captured items of a class II or IV nature.
- (9) Prepares and forwards to the communications zone consolidated requisitions for the replenishment of army class II and IV depot stocks. If army operates no class II and IV depot, the class II and IV section edits requisitions from divisions and other using units and forwards them to the designated communications zone class II and IV depot for shipment to army class I supply points that serve the requisitioning units. In this case, requisitions may or may not be consolidated, depending upon arrangements made with the communications zone depot.
- (10) Recommends the allocation of credits to lower echelons whenever a credit system for class II and IV items is in use.
- (11) Maintains operational data on class II and IV supplies. Such data should provide basic information to be used in

making necessary changes to day of supply factors or adjusting levels of supply initially established for the army by the theater commander.

- (12) Supervises the operations of the quartermaster clothing and general supplies depot company and other quartermaster non-divisional units concerned with the issue of quartermaster class II and IV supplies.

d. Class III Section. The class III section maintains control over the procurement, storage, and distribution of class III supplies for the army. The section performs the following duties:

- (1) Assists the army commander by coordinating matters pertaining to class III supplies. This involves the estimation of requirements and the procurement, storage, and distribution of class III supplies within limitations imposed by the tactical situation, the availability of transportation, and the prescribed supply levels.
- (2) Recommends plans for distributing class III supplies in the army area. Such plans should include recommendations as to the location of the army class III depot, the location of army class III supply points and filling stations, sources of supply for these installations, and the quantity and type or grade of various fuels and lubricants to be distributed.
- (3) Recommends the distribution of any instructions deemed necessary for the efficient operation and utilization of recommended distribution plans.
- (4) Maintains records of class III supplies on hand in army supply installations and notifies the communications zone advance section class III depot of the number of days of supplies on hand each day.
- (5) Provides class III statistical data to the administration branch of the deputy quartermaster, as requested.
- (6) Recommends to the operations branch the assignment of transportation or labor for the distribution of class III supplies.
- (7) Prescribes policies for the operations of the quartermaster petroleum depot company, which operates the army class III depot, and quartermaster petroleum supply companies, which operate army class III supply points.
- (8) Checks all replenishment requisitions for class III supplies and recommends necessary revisions.
- (9) Prepare and forwards to the communications zone con-

solidated status reports for the automatic supply of army class III depots.

- (10) Cooperates with intelligence section of the operations branch of the quartermaster section and with the army G2 to prepare recommendations for the disposal of captured items of a class III nature.
- (11) Investigates class III supply sources in order that the army quartermaster may promptly advise the army commander of the availability of class III supplies from army depots, the communications zone, or allied or local resources.
- (12) Recommends changes to prescribed unit loads of class III supplies.
- (13) Controls the mobile petroleum laboratory.

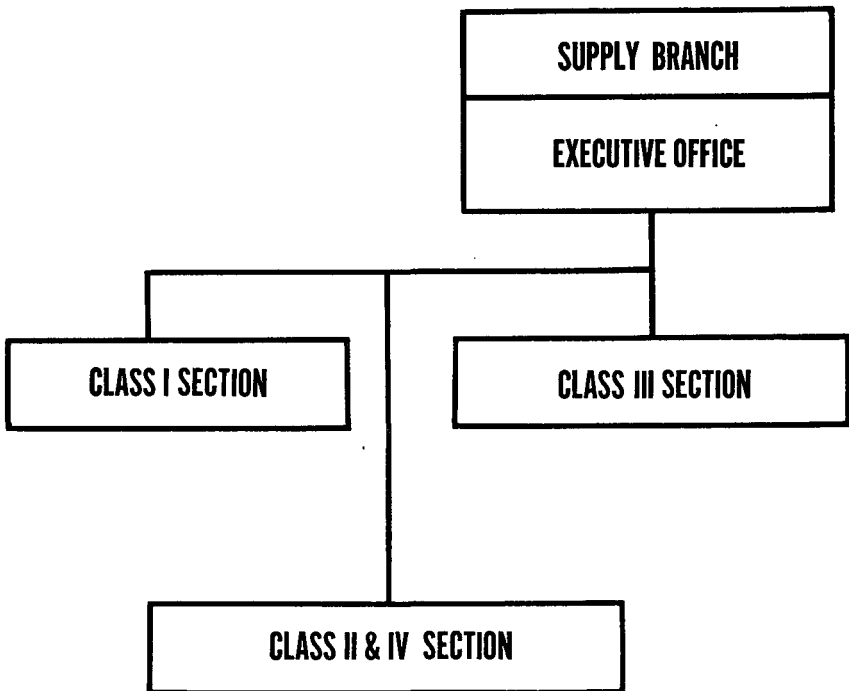


Figure 5. Type organization of supply branch.

10. GRAVES REGISTRATION BRANCH

The graves registration branch of the office of the army quartermaster (fig. 6) consists of the following:

- a. Executive Office.* The executive office supervises the activities

of the branch. It consists of an officer as chief of the branch and sufficient enlisted assistants to perform the duties of the office.

b. Control Section. The control section develops standing operating procedures for the collection, identification, and evacuation of the dead and controls the operations of troop units performing the work involved. The section performs the following duties:

- (1) Develops army graves registration standing operating procedure in accordance with theater policy.
- (2) Coordinates and supervises graves registration operations and provides graves registration units with technical assistance.
- (3) Maintains liaison with other graves registration offices of the army and theater to exchange graves registration information and ideas. In joint forces operations, appropriate liaison is also maintained with the Air Force and the Navy on graves registration matters.
- (4) Coordinates with the operations branch to recommend the attachment of graves registration units and the allocation of transportation or labor for graves registration purposes.
- (5) Investigates and recommends sources of supply for graves registration materials.

c. Cemetery Section. The cemetery section supervises the operation and maintenance of cemeteries in the army area. The section performs the following duties:

- (1) Recommends the location of temporary cemeteries in the army area.
- (2) Supervises the operation of cemeteries in the army area to insure that they are properly laid out, that graves are properly dug and marked, that personal effects are properly handled, and that sufficient labor is provided to accomplish the necessary work.
- (3) Recommends the closing of old and the opening of new cemeteries.
- (4) Supervises the maintenance and improvement of cemeteries embraced by the army because of changes to army service area boundaries.
- (5) Supervises records of operations maintained at each army cemetery. Records should include opening and closing dates, a bound register of all burials, and diagrams showing the location and identification of all graves.

d. Burial Records Section. The burial records section maintains all records for the branch. The section performs the following duties:

- (1) Receives, reviews, and transmits through appropriate channels all forms and reports on graves registration activities in the army area.
- (2) Maintains complete records of pertinent matters concerning temporary cemeteries and burials in the army area. Such records include a file of reports of interment.
- (3) Maintains records of all hastily buried dead and isolated burials within the army area.

Note. Hastily buried dead are the remains of personnel interred in shallow graves in combat areas and subject to later reburial in a temporary cemetery. Isolated burials are those burials located in areas other than temporary military cemeteries. Isolated burials are frequently made by civilian authorities in local cemeteries.

- (4) Maintains accurate maps showing the location of all cemeteries and isolated burials in the army area.
- (5) Arranges the transfer of closed army cemeteries to the quartermaster section of other commands when they pass from the army due to relocation of army boundaries.
- (6) Prepares routine correspondence, handles mail, and maintains miscellaneous files for the graves registration branch.

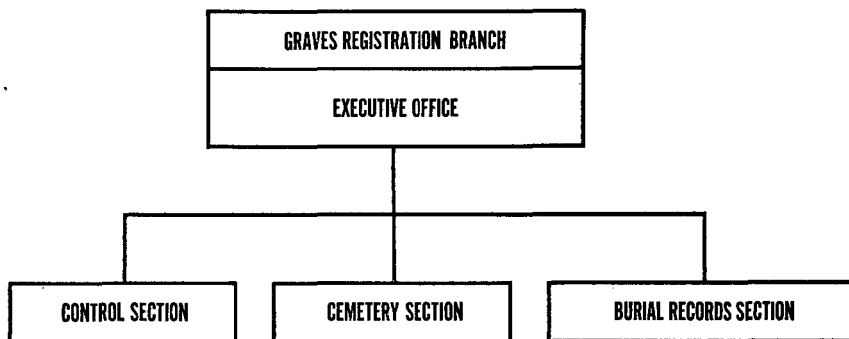


Figure 6. Type organization of graves registration branch.

11. FOOD SERVICE BRANCH

The food service branch of the office of the army quartermaster is not subdivided into sections. It normally consists of an officer, who serves as army food service supervisor as well as chief of the branch, and sufficient enlisted assistants to perform the duties of the branch. The branch performs the following duties:

- a.* Advises the army quartermaster on all matters pertaining to food service in the army area.
- b.* Coordinates as necessary with the class I section of the supply branch and the army surgeon to prepare or modify menus.

c. Supervises food service activities in the army to insure adherence to established procedures, regulations, and instructions.

d. Clarifies regulations and issues technical instructions on food service matters not within the jurisdiction of the army surgeon.

e. Directs studies and surveys on food requirements, acceptability, and waste.

f. Organizes and directs programs to improve food acceptability and to reduce food waste.

g. Coordinates with other services as necessary to solve problems concerning sanitation, nutrition, or other matters involving the health of army troops.

h. Coordinates the selection, training, and utilization of food service personnel to promote efficient food service operations.

12. FIELD SERVICE BRANCH

The field service branch of the office of the army quartermaster (fig. 7) consists of the following:

a. *Executive Office.* The executive office supervises the activities of the branch. It consists of an officer as chief of the branch and sufficient enlisted assistants to perform the duties of the office.

b. *Salvage and Reclamation Section.* The salvage and reclamation section of the field service branch maintains control over the evacuation and repair of unserviceable or abandoned quartermaster equipment. Since such equipment is reissued to using troops or organizations when repairable, salvage procedures are properly considered as a functional service and the section a logical component of the field service branch of the quartermaster section. The section performs the following duties:

- (1) Supervises the evacuation and repair of unserviceable or abandoned quartermaster equipment, and coordinates with other sections of the field service branch to return serviceable items to stock in army supply installations.
- (2) Recommends plans for salvage operations in the army area. Such plans should include recommendations as to the location of army salvage collection points and detailed methods for processing items.
- (3) Prescribes policies and procedures for the operations of quartermaster reclamation and maintenance companies and salvage companies in the army area.
- (4) Recommends to the operations branch the assignment of transportation or labor necessary for salvage operations.
- (5) Coordinates the delivery to laundries of salvage items of clothing turned in at army salvage installations when such items are suitable for laundering and reissue.

- (6) Compiles data on salvage operations and assists the army quartermaster in the incorporation of salvage information into quartermaster plans for current or future operations.
- (7) Provides salvage data to the administration branch, to the deputy quartermaster, or to the liaison, history, and statistics office, as requested.
- (8) Cooperates with the intelligence section of the operations branch, and with the army G2 to classify and prepare recommendations for the disposal of captured enemy matériel turned in at salvage collection points.

c. Laundry Section. The laundry section supervises the activities of quartermaster laundry companies under the control of the army quartermaster. Because laundered items are reissued to using troops or organizations, laundry is considered a functional service and hence a component of the field service branch. The section performs the following duties:

- (1) Supervises the laundry services rendered to salvage installations, hospitals, and troops. It coordinates with other sections of the field service branch to return serviceable items to stock in army supply installations.
- (2) Recommends plans for laundry operations in the army area.
- (3) Recommends to the operations branch the assignment of transportation or labor necessary for laundry operations.
- (4) Coordinates the delivery to supply installations of laundered items of clothing suitable for reissue.
- (5) Compiles data on laundry operation and assists the army quartermaster in the incorporation of laundry operation into the quartermaster plans for current or future operations.
- (6) Provides laundry data to the administration branch, to the deputy quartermaster, or to the liaison, history, and statistics office, as requested.

d. Purchasing Section. The purchasing section of the field service branch prescribes controls for the local procurement of quartermaster supplies and services for the army. The section performs the following duties:

- (1) Prepares, within army and theater policies and instructions, procedures for contracts, or other necessary documents for the local purchase of supplies or utilities or for the employment of necessary civilian labor. Such con-

tracts or documents must comply with theater purchase regulations.

- (2) Investigates local supplies and utilities to determine the possibility of using them for army purposes.
- (3) Advises the chief of the supply branch on all matters concerning purchases from local sources.
- (4) Maintains custody of cash allotments for local purchases.
- (5) Coordinates with the engineer section of army headquarters to procure or dispose of real estate or other facilities for quartermaster installation sites or quarters when army is operating in friendly territory.
- (6) Maintains records or files of correspondence, purchases, contracts, payments, and other documents used in local procurement.

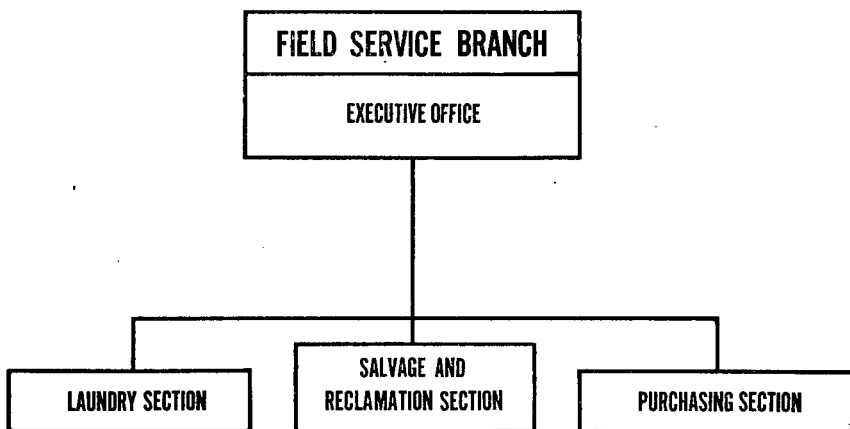


Figure 7. Type organization of field service branch.

Section III. OPERATING ELEMENTS

13. COMPANIES

Quartermaster companies are assigned to army command but are operationally controlled by the quartermaster section of army headquarters. Specific quartermaster services are assigned to separate companies that are trained and equipped to perform such services.

a. Quartermaster Bakery Company. The quartermaster mobile bakery company (T/O&E 10-147) supplies fresh bread for military personnel in the field. The company consists of a company headquarters and three operating platoons. Each platoon is composed of a platoon headquarters and three sections and is equipped

to bake bread as an independent unit. At maximum capacity the company can produce bread for 96,000 persons. Four quartermaster mobile bakery companies are recommended for a field army of approximately 400,000 troops. These companies are operationally controlled by the class I section of the supply branch of the army quartermaster section because bread is normally distributed with the ration.

b. Quartermaster Bath Company. The quartermaster semi-mobile bath company (T/O&E 10-257) provides troops in the field with facilities for bathing and for exchanging soiled, damaged, or contaminated clothing for clean and serviceable clothing. The company consists of a company headquarters and two operating platoons. Each platoon is composed of a platoon headquarters and three sections and is equipped to operate as an independent unit. The company is capable of providing bath and clothing exchange facilities for 8,400 troops per day. Five semi-mobile bath companies are recommended as support for a field army of approximately 400,000 troops.

c. Quartermaster Clothing and General Supplies Depot Company. The quartermaster clothing and general supplies depot company (T/O&E 10-227) provides technical personnel and facilities for the operation of a quartermaster clothing and general supplies depot. The company consists of a depot commander's office, a company headquarters, a depot headquarters platoon, and three operating platoons. The depot headquarters platoon consists of a platoon headquarters, a clothing section, and a general supplies section. Each operating platoon consists of a platoon headquarters, a clothing section, and three general supplies sections. The quartermaster clothing and general supplies depot company, when assisted by labor from quartermaster service companies (l below), the quartermaster service organization (par. 17), or other sources, depending upon the work load, is capable of receiving, storing, and supervising the distribution of bulk clothing and general supplies for a field army of 400,000 troops.

d. Quartermaster Graves Registration Company. The quartermaster graves registration company (T/O&E 10-297A) supervises the identification and burial of the dead, the disposition of personal effects found on deceased personnel, and the location and registration of battlefield graves and cemeteries. The company consists of a company headquarters and four platoons. Each platoon consists of a platoon headquarters, a section for the collection and evacuation of the dead, and a section for the identification of dead, the disposition of personal effects, and the maintenance of records. Four graves registration companies are recom-

mended for support of a field army of approximately 400,000 troops. These companies are operationally controlled by the graves registration branch of the army quartermaster section.

e. Quartermaster Laundry Company. The quartermaster semi-mobile laundry company (T/O&E 10-167) provides laundry service to clothing salvage installations, to troops in the field and limited decontamination service when required. The company consists of a company headquarters and four operating platoons. Each operating platoon consists of a platoon headquarters and four sections. The company can provide field laundry service for 33,600 troops weekly when operating on two shifts for 7 days a week. When not processing laundry of individuals, the company can launder the weekly clothing salvage reclamation expectancy for 384,000 troops. Since the laundry sections of quartermaster company field service platoons that are organic to divisions are capable of fulfilling only about 25 percent of the needs of the divisions, laundry companies assigned to the army must both supplement the service of sections organic to divisions and provide service for troops in the army and corps service areas. Ten semimobile laundry companies are recommended for support of a field army of approximately 400,000 troops.

f. Quartermaster Petroleum Depot Company. Quartermaster petroleum depot company (T/O&E 10-377) receives and stores petroleum products at petroleum depots. The company consists of a depot commander's office, a company headquarters, a depot headquarters platoon, and three operating platoons. The depot headquarters platoon is composed of a headquarters and a depot section. Each operating platoon is composed of a headquarters, a cleaning section, and two packaging sections. The company is capable of operating bulk storage facilities that range in capacity from 100,000 to 2,000,000 barrels. It can maintain reserves of 15 tons of lubricants and clean, fill, and store or issue 20,000 5-gallon containers of liquid fuel per day while loading an additional 400,000 gallons for shipment by truck, tank car, or barge. Each operating platoon is capable of establishing and operating a separate local issue point. One quartermaster petroleum depot company is recommended as support for a type field army of 400,000 troops.

g. Quartermaster Petroleum Supply Company. The quartermaster petroleum supply company (T/O&E 10-77) provides personnel and equipment for the operation of from one to six class III supply points. The company consists of a company headquarters and three operating platoons. Each operating platoon consists of a platoon headquarters and two sections. Five quartermaster

petroleum supply companies are recommended as support for a type field army of 400,000 troops.

h. Quartermaster Reclamation and Maintenance Company. The quartermaster semimobile reclamation and maintenance company (T/O&E 10-237) provides personnel and equipment for field maintenance of quartermaster items of equipment. The company consists of a company headquarters and two platoons. Each platoon consists of a platoon headquarters, a shoe repair section, a clothing and textile repair section, and an equipment repair section. The company is capable of repairing shoes, clothing, textiles, and quartermaster equipment for a force of approximately 96,000 troops. Five quartermaster reclamation and maintenance companies are recommended as support for a type field army of 400,000 troops.

i. Quartermaster Refrigeration Company. The quartermaster refrigeration company (T/O&E 10-247) provides personnel and equipment for the transportation and issue of perishable subsistence supplies. The company consists of a company headquarters and three platoons. Each platoon consists of a platoon headquarters and three sections. One quartermaster mobile refrigeration company is recommended as support for a type field army of 400,000 troops. This company supplements like companies assigned to the communications zone in transporting perishables from the communications zone to the army depot or to army supply points.

j. Quartermaster Sales Company. The quartermaster mobile sales company (T/O&E 10-157) provides equipment and stock for the non-profit sales of nonissue items to military personnel in the field. The company consists of a company headquarters, a company headquarters sales section, and two platoons. Each platoon consists of a platoon headquarters and two sales sections. Five companies are recommended for field army of 400,000 troops.

k. Quartermaster Salvage Company. The quartermaster salvage company (T/O&E 10-187) receives, classifies, and evacuates all classes of salvage. The company consists of a company headquarters and two platoons. Each platoon consists of a platoon headquarters and three sections of two squads each. The company can normally handle salvage for a force of approximately 100,000 troops. To handle salvage needs during active combat conditions, four quartermaster salvage companies are recommended as support for a type field army of 400,000 troops.

l. Quartermaster Service Company. The quartermaster service company (T/O&E 10-67) provides labor personnel to assist in any quartermaster supply or service operation. The company con-

sists of a company headquarters and four platoons. Each platoon, which consists of a platoon headquarters and two sections, can operate as an independent unit. In areas where moderate temperatures prevail, each platoon can handle approximately 128 tons of supplies per day. Twenty quartermaster service companies are recommended as support for a type field army of approximately 400,000 troops.

m. Quartermaster Subsistence Depot Company. The quartermaster subsistence depot company (T/O&E 10-357) provides administrative and technical personnel for the operation of a quartermaster class I depot. The company consists of a depot commander's office, a company headquarters, a depot headquarters platoon, and three operating platoons. The depot headquarters platoon consists of a platoon headquarters, a section for handling nonperishable items, and a section for handling perishable items. Each operating platoon consists of a platoon headquarters, two sections for handling nonperishable items, and one section for handling perishable items. The quartermaster subsistence depot company, when assisted by labor from quartermaster service companies (l above), the quartermaster service organization (par. 17), or other sources, depending upon the work load, is capable of receiving, storing, and supervising the distribution of subsistence items for a field army of 400,000 troops. Provisions for the inspection of perishable foods is provided through the attachment of a veterinary food inspection detachment.

n. Quartermaster Subsistence Supply Company. The quartermaster subsistence supply company (T/O&E 10-197) provides personnel to operate from one to six quartermaster subsistence supply points. The company consists of a company headquarters and two platoons. Each platoon consists of a platoon headquarters and three sections. The company can normally receive, break down and issue subsistence items for 100,000 troops. When troops are in active combat, four quartermaster subsistence supply companies are recommended as support for a type field army of approximately 400,000 troops.

14. BATTALIONS AND GROUPS

Quartermaster operating companies are combined into battalions which are administered by quartermaster battalion headquarters and headquarters detachments, and quartermaster battalions are combined into groups which are administered by quartermaster group headquarters and headquarters companies.

a. Quartermaster Battalion Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment. A quartermaster battalion headquarters and head-

quarters detachment (T/O&E 10-536) supervises and coordinates the administration, training, operations, and supply of from three to six quartermaster operating companies. The battalion headquarters and headquarters detachment consists of a battalion headquarters, a headquarters detachment, and a medical detachment. The headquarters detachment is composed of a detachment headquarters section, a command section, a personnel section (S1), an intelligence section (S2), an operations section (S3), and a supply section (S4). A total of 13 quartermaster battalion headquarters and headquarters detachments (70 quartermaster operating companies) are recommended for quartermaster support of a type field army of approximately 400,000 troops.

b. Quartermaster Group Headquarters and Headquarters Company. A quartermaster group headquarters and headquarters company (T/O&E 10-22) supervises and coordinates the administration, training, operations, and supply of from two to six quartermaster battalions. The group consists of a group headquarters and a headquarters company. The headquarters company is composed of a company headquarters section, a group headquarters section, a personnel section (S1), an intelligence section (S2), an operations section (S3), and a supply section (S4). A total of 5 quartermaster group headquarters and headquarters companies are recommended for quartermaster support of a type field army of approximately 400,000 troops.

15. GROUPING PRINCIPLES

In general, companies are grouped in accordance with one or more of the following schemes:

a. Area Scheme. In an area scheme the companies or battalions selected and attached to a single administrative unit are chosen so that the unified battalion or group is capable of performing all phases of quartermaster operations within a given geographical area. Usually companies chosen for any one battalion are limited to those that will constitute a balanced organization for supply or for service.

b. Functional Scheme. In a functional scheme the companies or battalions selected and attached to a single administrative unit are all of one type, so that the unified battalion or group is capable of performing one specific quartermaster function. Use of the functional scheme is feasible in static situations where communication lines are short. Functional grouping results in greater operating efficiency, due to a pooling of technical knowledge and information by specialists with similar training.

c. Task Scheme. In a task scheme the companies combined into a battalion under a single administrative unit are chosen to perform one phase of a particular task that requires the related missions of more than one operating company.

16. TYPE FIELD ARMY

The quartermaster units recommended for support of a type field army of 400,000 troops are as follows:

a. Operating Companies. Seventy operating companies are recommended for the type field army.

- 4 Mobile bakery companies
- 5 Semimobile bath companies
- 1 Clothing and general supplies depot company
- 4 Graves registration companies
- 10 Semimobile laundry companies
- 1 Petroleum depot company
- 5 Petroleum supply companies
- 5 Reclamation and maintenance companies
- 1 Mobile refrigeration company
- 5 Mobile sales companies
- 4 Salvage companies
- 20 Service companies
- 1 Subsistence depot company
- 4 Subsistence supply companies

b. Battalions. The 70 operating companies for the type field army may be grouped into 13 supply and service battalions as follows:

- (1) One depot supply battalion, administered and controlled by a quartermaster battalion headquarters and headquarters detachment and composed of the following:

- 1 Subsistence depot company
- 1 Mobile refrigeration company
- 1 Petroleum depot company
- 1 Clothing and general supplies depot company
- 1 Sales company

- (2) One field service battalion administered and controlled by a quartermaster battalion headquarters composed of the following:

- 1 Reclamation and maintenance company
- 1 Salvage company
- 2 Laundry companies
- 1 Bath company
- 1 Service company

- (3) One field service battalion administered and controlled by a quartermaster battalion headquarters composed of the following:
 - 1 Reclamation and maintenance company
 - 2 Laundry companies
 - 1 Bath company
 - 1 Service company
- (4) One field supply battalion administered and controlled by a quartermaster battalion headquarters composed of the following:
 - 1 Subsistence supply company
 - 1 Petroleum supply company
 - 1 Bakery company
 - 1 Service company
- (5) One field supply battalion administered and controlled by a quartermaster battalion headquarters composed of the following:
 - 1 Sales company
 - 1 Petroleum supply company
 - 1 Graves registration company
 - 1 Service company
- (6) Three field supply battalions, each administered and controlled by a battalion headquarters composed of the following:
 - 1 Subsistence supply company
 - 1 Bakery company
 - 1 Petroleum supply company
 - 1 Graves registration company
 - 1 Service company
 - 1 Sales company
- (7) Three field service battalions, each administered and controlled by a battalion headquarters composed of the following:
 - 1 Salvage company
 - 1 Reclamation and maintenance company
 - 2 Laundry companies
 - 1 Bath company
 - 1 Service company
- (8) Two labor battalions, each administered and controlled by a battalion headquarters and each composed of five service companies.

c. Groups. The 13 supply and service battalions for the type field army are grouped into 5 groups.

- (1) *Depot group.* One army quartermaster depot group administered and controlled by a quartermaster group

headquarters and headquarters company and composed of one depot supply battalion and two labor battalions (fig. 8). The depot group operates from the army maintenance area, the depot battalion operating the depots and the two labor battalions assisting either the depot battalion or other technical service units in the army area (fig. 9).

(2) *Supply and service groups.*

- (a) One army quartermaster supply and service group administered and controlled by a quartermaster group

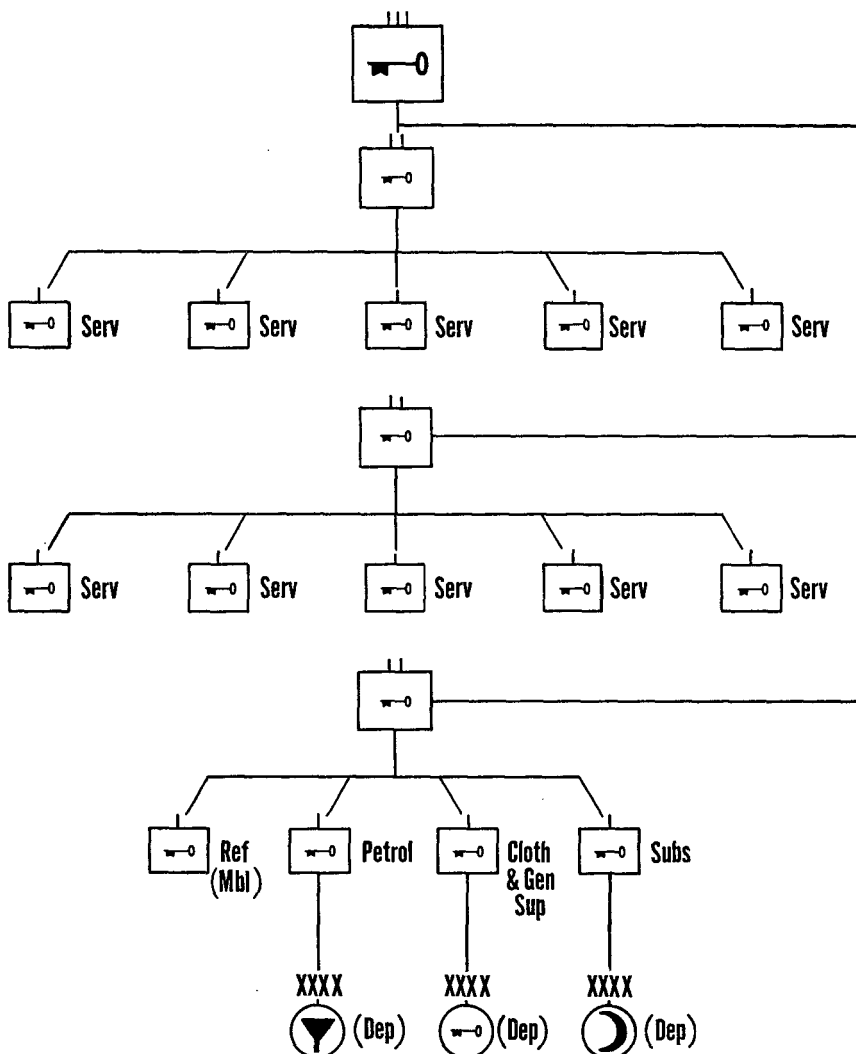


Figure 8. Type field army depot group.

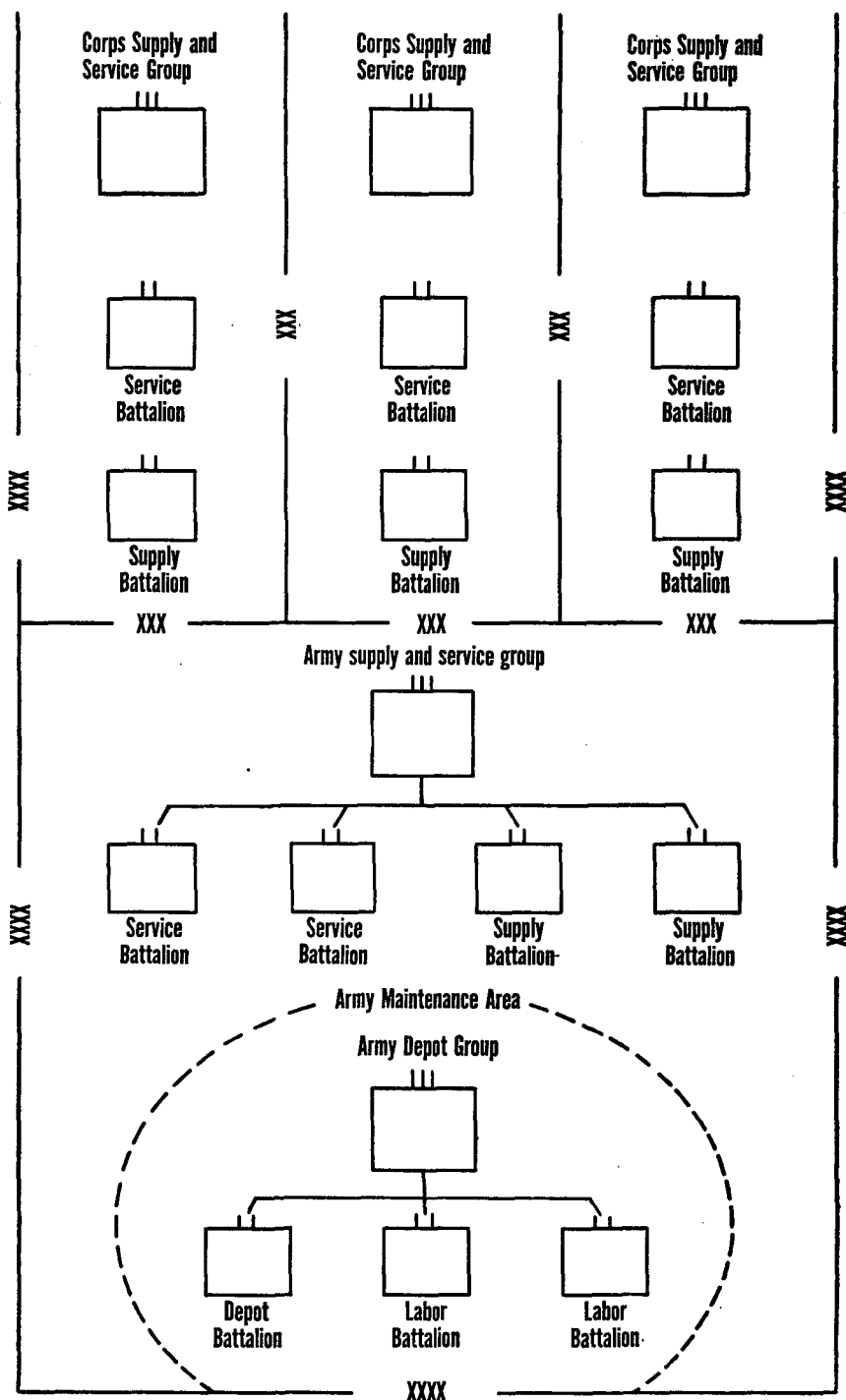


Figure 9. Utilization of army quartermaster groups.

headquarters and headquarters company and composed of two field supply battalions and two field service battalions (fig. 10). The army supply and service group is deployed as necessary to provide supplies and services to troops within the army service area (fig. 9).

(b) Three army quartermaster supply and service groups,

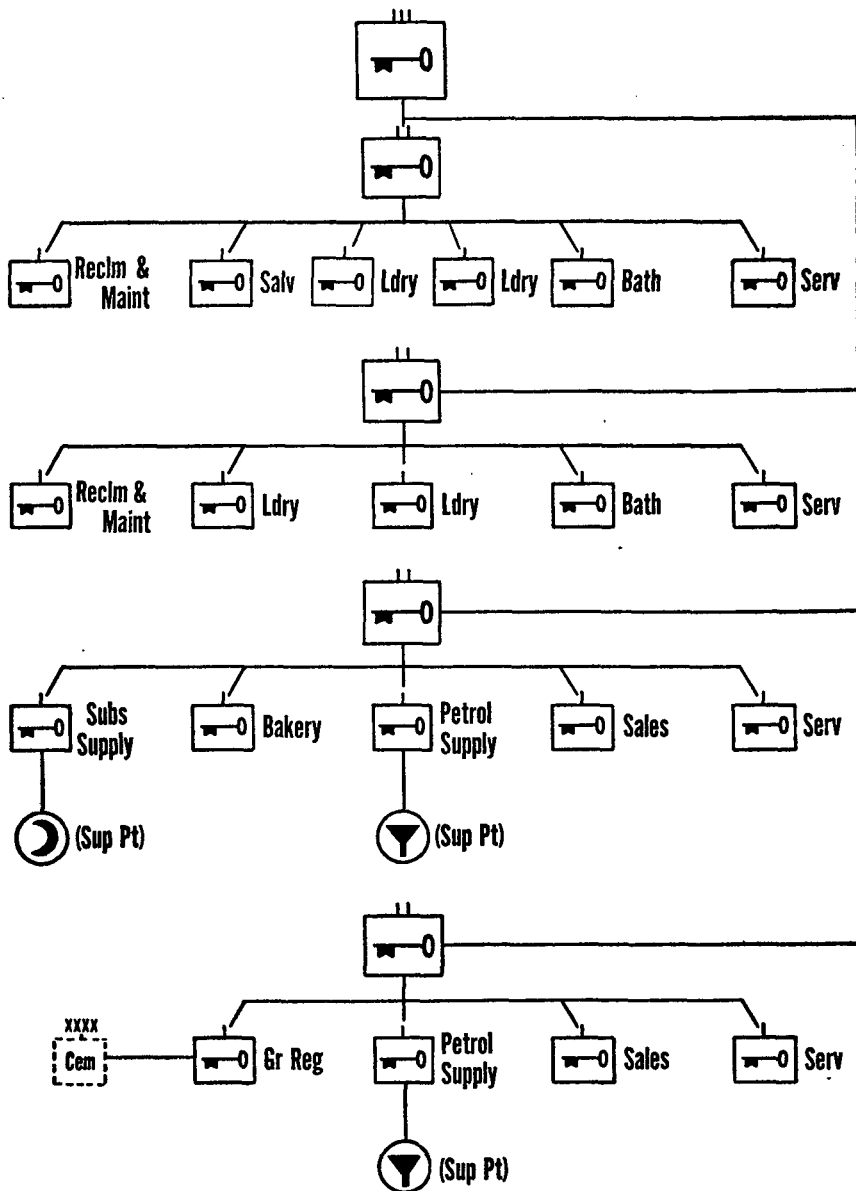


Figure 10. Type field army supply and service group (army area).

each administered and controlled by a quartermaster group headquarters and headquarters company and each composed of one field supply battalion and one field service battalion (fig. 11). Each of the three supply and service groups is administered by army command but operates in one of the three corps areas to provide complete supply and service support to troops in corps areas and supplementary supply and service support to troops in division areas (fig. 9).

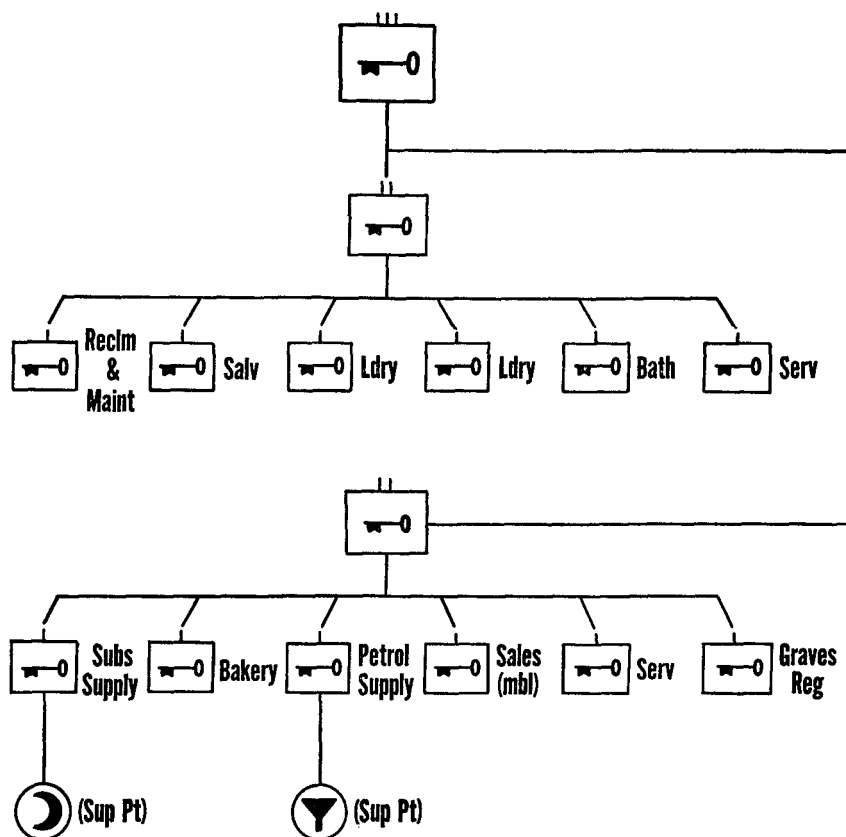


Figure 11. Type field supply and service group (corps area).

17. QUARTERMASTER SERVICE ORGANIZATION

Quartermaster service organization is provided by T/O&E 10-500. This T/O&E specifies personnel and equipment that may be requested by the army quartermaster to form teams or detachments of various sizes to perform specialized quartermaster missions. The component teams or detachments are classified as ad-

ministrative, supply, repair, laundry and dry cleaning, petroleum, or miscellaneous units. Teams or detachments from the quartermaster service organizations may be selected and utilized for any of the following purposes:

a. Augmentation. The teams or detachments may be used to augment existing fixed strength units or organizations.

b. Balanced Service. Teams or detachments may be selected in sufficient number to form platoons, companies, or battalions designed to provide a balanced quartermaster service. When this is done, they are placed under an appropriate administrative team or detachment selected from the quartermaster service organization.

c. Composite Service. Teams or detachments from the quartermaster service organization may be combined with teams or detachments from similar service organizations of other technical services to form composite service organizations. When this is done, they are placed under an appropriate administrative team or detachment selected from composite service organization.

CHAPTER 3

FUNCTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Section 1. PLANNING

18. GENERAL

Quartermaster plans are prepared by the army quartermaster. Such plans must define quartermaster responsibilities and outline operations clearly enough to serve as a basis for planning by headquarters of higher and lower echelons. Completed plans are submitted to the army G4 for coordination with the plans of other special staff sections and the general staff. After staff coordination, the plans may be attached to administrative plans and/or essential information may be extracted from them and placed in the body of operation plans. When over-all plans meet command approval, essential elements of quartermaster plans are incorporated into operation orders; the plans themselves are added to the orders in the form of annexes or may be issued separately as administrative instructions or standing operating procedures. Quartermaster plans usually follow the form prescribed for operation orders as shown in FM 10-10.

19. PLANNING PERIODS

A quartermaster planning program may be divided into the following periods:

a. Preliminary Period. The preliminary period is the period prior to the receipt of an expected directive for planning. The army quartermaster may find it desirable to organize a separate planning branch within his office. When a planning organization has been established and is working effectively, the army quartermaster may more thoroughly study and analyze the work to be done, identify and assign the tasks involved, and establish the order in which various tasks should be completed. He must keep planning personnel informed of all security measures required by the commander in handling intelligence data and other planning information. Until an actual planning directive is received, the quartermaster planning organization should use available time to collect pertinent quartermaster data concerning the theater of op-

erations and possible assault areas and to conduct research on matters affecting future planning. The use of a work sheet, preferably in booklet form facilitates research in staff planning.

b. Initial Planning. Initial quartermaster planning begins as soon as the army quartermaster receives a planning directive and the commander's estimate of the situation. It consists of obtaining from command the information required for quartermaster planning and of supplying to command the information concerning quartermaster means and methods for supporting the projected operation.

(1) *Information obtained.* The information obtained from the commander's directive or through conference with applicable staff sections consists of the following:

- (a) A preliminary troop list showing the strength and composition of all troops to be initially engaged in the operation, together with the strength, composition, and time of arrival of those troops to be phased in after the operation is initiated.
- (b) A statement of the scope and geographical location of the operation.
- (c) An estimate of expected casualties and prisoners.
- (d) The days of supply for all types of quartermaster supplies.
- (e) The levels of supply to be maintained in the operating area.
- (f) The types of quartermaster services to be provided.
- (g) The amount of transportation allotted to quartermaster activities.

(2) *Information supplied.* With the necessary basic information at hand, the army quartermaster, through continued liaison with other quartermaster echelons and all general staff sections, develops quartermaster planning concepts, obtains staff approval on all pertinent matters, and develops the army quartermaster plan. The completed plan must contain all pertinent information required both to insure adequate support for the projected operation and to establish a firm basis for adequate planning at other echelons. In connection with the development of such plans, the army quartermaster must use logistical data to determine quantities of quartermaster supplies and equipment required for the operation, obtain approval or adjustments to these quantities, and check with the theater army quartermaster to insure their availability. He must determine what initial supply items are available and insure that items not available can be obtained

in time to meet initial requirements or to be phased in accordance with the army schedule. Although he recommends the quartermaster personnel and organization he deems necessary for support of the operation, he must accept those allotted him by command and develop in his plans the most favorable procedures and methods for their utilization. In addition, he must recommend schedules of priorities, methods for distributing supplies, and dates for delivery of supplies and equipment, and attend to numerous other details.

c. General Planning. When quartermaster plans are completed, they are submitted to the G4 for general planning. General planning consists of coordinating and adjusting the completed plans of all planning agencies. General planning begins when the commander reaches a decision to carry out a proposed operation. Such a decision is reached after a study of initial plans. In the initial stages of planning, some portions of the plans may be based upon assumptions concerning our own forces or the capabilities of the enemy. As additional information becomes available, changes will be made to accord with the facts. These changes will require corresponding variations in the plans as they are being evolved. This requires a flexibility in planning that must be insured through simplicity of procedures for disseminating information and through complete coordination among all of the staff sections engaged in the planning. During general planning, the army quartermaster may be requested to coordinate with the G4 in the adjustment of initial plans to fit new information or changed situations or to provide additional detail concerning various parts of the quartermaster plan.

d. Lower Echelon Planning. When the details of army quartermaster planning are completed and approved, the plan is issued to all units or agencies whose actions are affected by them. The army quartermaster and his planning staff lend assistance to subordinate quartermaster units in the preparation of their plans, which will be based upon the plans of the next higher echelon and will be developed concurrently with plans of higher echelons.

Section II. PERSONNEL AND TRAINING

20. ADMINISTRATION

Administration for the army quartermaster section is a function of the administration branch. The army quartermaster coordinates with this branch and with the army commander through the army G1 regarding matters pertaining to personnel of his section and of quartermaster nondivisional units assigned to the army. Since

personnel assignment is a function of command, the principal concern of the army quartermaster is to recommend personnel assignments and promotions that will provide an efficient army quartermaster organization.

21. ASSIGNMENT AND PROMOTION

The army quartermaster must rely upon the judgment of unit commander for the assignment or promotion of personnel in quartermaster nondivisional units assigned to army. He may, however, offer advice on such assignment or promotion. Within the quartermaster section of army headquarters, the army quartermaster must exercise great care to recommend the assignment or promotion of individuals to positions in which their physical and mental capabilities may be used to best advantage. The failure of individuals on new assignments may often be traced to poor policy in studying, recommending, or making assignments. The chief means available to the army quartermaster for preventing assignment failure is close liaison with command.

22. TRAINING

The army commander usually charges the army quartermaster with the responsibility for planning and supervising the training of army quartermaster personnel and units. Fulfillment of this responsibility is normally delegated by the army quartermaster to a training section of the operations branch of the army quartermaster section. This section prepares and supervises training programs for the quartermaster units under the army quartermaster's operational control, and through coordination with the army general staff, exercises technical supervision over quartermaster training throughout the command. Normal coordination in the preparation of training programs, exercises, and maneuvers is maintained through the G3. However, since the G4 plans and supervises logistical training, including the protection of lines of communication and rear establishments, the army quartermaster training section as well as the G3 must coordinate with him concerning the training of personnel or units involved in supply, procurement, salvage, reclamation, maintenance, and fiscal matters.

a. Types and Methods. The principal types of individual training—basic, tactical, and technical—are adequately discussed in FM 21-5. Individual instruction is best completed at schools prior to participation in combat. Areas for unit training may occasionally be located in combat zones during periods of relative quiet. For example, theaters planning to conduct amphibious operations usually establish training centers where units are given special

training. At such centers quartermasters units and combat units scheduled to land together are trained together. Normally, quartermaster units in the combat zone are working to the limit of their capacity and have little time for formal training. Under such circumstances, training is limited to that gained through experience, as a result of inspections, and through the circulation of printed matter.

- (1) *Experience.* Experience, or on-the-job training, is the most important training expedient in the combat zone. When new units are organized or when radical changes in the mission of old units are involved, cadres of trained personnel from experienced units should be provided. Even so, if satisfactory results are to be obtained, definite planning and active supervision are required. To expedite such procedures, a new unit arriving in a theater may send cadres to work with experienced units of similar mission while the majority of the personnel of the newly arrived unit are collecting unit equipment and preparing to move forward.
- (2) *Inspections.* Command inspections and staff visits may be organized to check on such matters as the maintenance of discipline, supply economy, and mess management. Adequate follow-up inspections must also be scheduled in order to insure that the necessary corrective measures have been promoted.
- (3) *Printed matter.* The circulation of memorandums, circulars, orders, or other printed or typed materials that establish policy or direct action are of value in the training of individuals and units. Since printed materials are relatively ineffective when used alone, however, it is advisable that they be supplemented by instruction or interpretation by authorities whenever possible. The army quartermaster should be aware that printed matter is excellent for reference or to substantiate oral instructions and should use it whenever he feels it will enhance the training of quartermaster personnel or units.

b. Special Training. Special training is required for operating under new or unusual conditions, for training newly activated units, and for converting an established unit from old to new tasks. The best means for providing special training is the use of exercises or maneuvers that simulate conditions to be experienced.

- (1) *Special operations.* Special training is required to prepare quartermaster units for amphibious landings, major river crossings, and airborne, arctic, jungle, desert, or mountain operations. Such training frequently takes the

form of field exercises. If the exercises are designed to prepare for a major operation, their planning becomes a staff project and the army quartermaster must cooperate both in the preparation of plans and in the conduct of the exercise.

- (2) *Training new units.* Although new quartermaster units will normally be activated and trained in the continental United States or in the communications zone for subsequent assignment in the combat zone, special training is occasionally required for new units activated in the combat zone. When time is available, such units should be trained by recommending the attachment of experienced cadres and by promoting exercises and maneuvers.
- (3) *Training units for new tasks.* In any long campaign there will be changes in the demand for quartermaster troops because of changes in the nature of tactical operations, the terrain, local resources, or the weapons and equipment used. Frequently these changes require the diversion of units from old to new tasks. Sometimes the new tasks are similar to the old but require the use of unfamiliar equipment. In such cases technical training in equipment operation and maintenance may be all that is required. Sometimes tasks may be entirely dissimilar, as when combat units are converted to quartermaster units. In such cases, training may be limited to aspects of quartermaster responsibility and operating techniques that are unfamiliar to the unit.

Section III. INTELLIGENCE

23. RESPONSIBILITY

The responsibility for obtaining intelligence is a function of command that is assigned to the army G2. The army quartermaster cooperates with the army G2 in preparing lists of desired quartermaster intelligence data and in evaluating and processing captured equipment that is peculiar to quartermaster activities.

24. ORGANIZATION

The army quartermaster has the responsibility for supervising and coordinating intelligence matters pertaining to quartermaster equipment, supply items, and operating procedures under the general staff supervision of G2. To perform the duties involved, he has the following agencies at his disposal:

a. Staff Personnel. Certain personnel of the quartermaster section of army headquarters are appointed to compose an intelli-

gence section. This section is assigned the responsibility of supervising and coordinating army quartermaster intelligence matters (par. 8c). The intelligence section may be placed under any of the branches of the army quartermaster section but is usually designated a subdivision of the operations branch. It coordinates intelligence operations between subordinate units of the command, supplies information for the army quartermaster, and forwards important items of intelligence to other echelons. The army quartermaster may also designate an officer to act as a liaison officer with the army G2 and the intelligence sections of other technical services.

b. Technical Intelligence Service Teams. Technical intelligence service teams are units assigned or attached to the G2 sections of armies, corps, and divisions for the selective collection and initial examination and evaluation of quartermaster-type equipment. Quartermaster units of this type, which are known as technical intelligence detachments, investigate captured quartermaster-type equipment and installations. Technical intelligence detachments investigate equipment for information of technical value to the theater and higher headquarters. They subsequently arrange for the evacuation of equipment of especial interest to the Office of The Quartermaster General. Technical intelligence detachments also investigate captured quartermaster installations for aspects that are pertinent to the design, construction, and operation of similar quartermaster installations.

c. Intelligence Sections of Attached Quartermaster Units. Groups or battalions assigned to perform quartermaster functions for field armies have intelligence sections within their headquarters for the supervision and coordination of intelligence matters. Because certain intelligence functions, such as the disposition of captured enemy equipment, are assigned to the operations sections of groups or battalions, the intelligence section of each unit cooperates closely with the operations section regarding allied responsibilities. Group or battalion intelligence sections coordinate intelligence operations between companies comprising the groups or battalions and maintain liaison with the intelligence section of the army quartermaster section regarding pertinent intelligence matters.

25. ESSENTIAL INFORMATION

The most important elements of information for army quartermaster evaluation and interpretation pertain to the climate and terrain of enemy territory and to technical data obtainable from captured enemy quartermaster-type items.

26. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

The sources of information are the army G2 and other general and special staff sections, civilians, our own troops, allied personnel, prisoners of war, captured documents, and captured quartermaster-type equipment.

27. INTERPRETATION OF INFORMATION

Information of value to the army quartermaster is assembled and evaluated.

a. Information of Tactical Significance. Information of tactical significance, such as that pertaining to the climate, terrain, or natural resources of enemy territory, consists of the following:

- (1) Favorable sites for locating depots, supply points, and bivouacs.
- (2) Supply routes that will most nearly parallel lines of march of combat troops.
- (3) Unusual clothing, ration, or petroleum requirements.
- (4) Resources of the territory, such as food, general supplies, and utilities.
- (5) Location, type, and capacity of petroleum pipe lines, terminals, tank farms, and storage facilities.
- (6) Enemy capacity to disrupt or destroy supply lines.

b. Information of Technical Significance. Captured quartermaster-type equipment is inspected or studied by technical intelligence detachments as thoroughly as the situation permits. Whenever it is determined that equipment is worthy of further inspection and study, equipment is sent to the rear (par. 28). Information of technical significance consists of the following:

- (1) Indications of the number of items in enemy possession.
- (2) Indications of the capacity of the enemy to produce specific items.
- (3) Quality of specific items and performance data concerning the items.
- (4) Innovations incorporated into items of conventional design.
- (5) Data concerning new inventions—their utilization and value.
- (6) Indications of enemy shortage of materials as shown by the substitution of less desirable construction materials for those normally used.

28. FLOW OF INFORMATION AND EQUIPMENT

The army quartermaster is responsible for the operation of the accepted system for the evacuation of captured quartermaster-type

equipment and for the submission of complete reports on the processing of the material and information derived therefrom. Materials of new or unusual design are moved rearward through normal recovery channels. The army quartermaster coordinates the flow of materials by supervising the activities of quartermaster technical

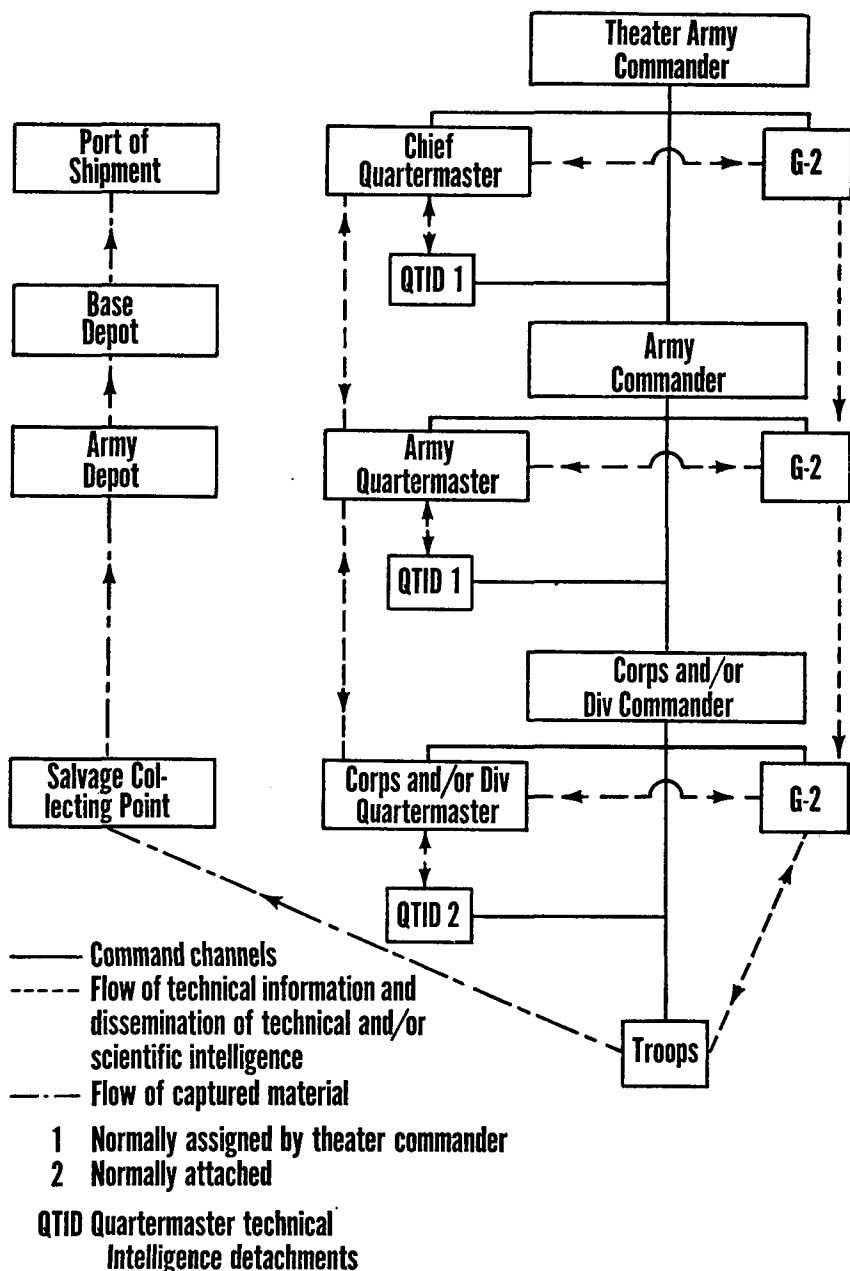


Figure 12. Channels for processing intelligence and equipment.

intelligence detachments and by maintaining liaison with the army G2 and the army G3. As regards information and intelligence reports, flow is two-directional between the army quartermaster and each of the following: the chief quartermaster, the army G2, technical intelligence detachments assigned to army, and corps quartermasters of the army command (fig. 12).

29. RECORDS AND REPORTS

The intelligence section of the operations branch of the army quartermaster section must maintain adequate records and reports. Suggested examples of these are—

a. Intelligence Journal. An intelligence journal must be maintained to record the receipt and disposition of all items of information. The journal must include the time, source, and nature of the information and remarks concerning the evaluation and disposition of the information.

b. Situation Map. A situation map must be maintained to show the location of quartermaster units, supply installations, road nets, railroads, bridges, and other features of possible effect on quartermaster activities. The situation map must be posted daily.

c. Periodic Reports. Periodic intelligence reports must be issued for dissemination to subordinate units. They must contain a summary of pertinent information extracted from intelligence journals. Periodic reports may be used for reference in planning routes for the movement of quartermaster supplies and in the determination of sites for quartermaster installations.

30. ESTIMATES

During the planning stage of an operation the army quartermaster and the intelligence section of the army quartermaster section coordinates to prepare a quartermaster intelligence estimate. The preparation of such an estimate requires close liaison with G2's and S2's and quartermasters of higher, lower, and adjacent echelons and careful study of all available intelligence reports to insure that essential information is not omitted from consideration. Data should be included on all essential elements outlined in paragraph 25. When completed, the quartermaster intelligence estimate is submitted to the army G2 for use by the commander in the preparation of his estimate of the situation.

Section IV. TRANSPORTATION

31. QUARTERMASTER SERVICE FACILITIES

Quartermaster companies assigned to army command are authorized a certain number of organizational vehicles. These ve-

hicles are used for the immediate transportation requirements of the companies and are controlled and operated by the company commanders; they are supplemented as required by available equipment provided by the army of the transportation service.

32. TRANSPORTATION SERVICE FACILITIES

To supplement the organizational vehicles of quartermaster companies, the army quartermaster utilizes equipment organic to transportation units assigned to the army. These units are under army command but are operationally controlled by a transportation officer on the special staff of the army commander.

33. CONTROL CHANNELS

Transportation within the army area is coordinated by the army G4 and is operationally controlled by the army transportation officer. The army quartermaster and the army transportation officer normally work with each other through the army G4. In certain instances, however, the army quartermaster may be authorized by army G4 to work directly with the army transportation officer. When this procedure is authorized, the army G4 must always be kept informed of resulting agreements. The army quartermaster normally delegates important quartermaster transportation functions to the operations branch of his special staff section. The responsibilities of this branch are listed in paragraph 8d.

34. PLANNING

The army quartermaster must recognize that transportation requirements during combat operations usually exceed capabilities. He must cooperate with the army G4 and the transportation officer in an effort to coordinate quartermaster requirements with the requirements of other using agencies. He must eliminate unnecessary movement of supplies or equipment, consolidate shipments to utilize all available space, and plan supply schedules to coincide with the availability of transportation.

a. Depot Procedure. The army quartermaster determines transportation needs for each quartermaster depot in the army area by calculating tonnages from pertinent logistical data. Quartermaster depot requirements are then presented to the army G4, who through his transportation officer provides transportation means according to availability and established priority.

b. Forward Supply Procedure. Transportation needed for the forward movement of quartermaster items in the combat zone must be coordinated with the needs of other using agencies and

adjusted to meet available transportation. In preparation for such coordination, the army quartermaster determines quartermaster tonnage requirements for an established period of time. Tonnages are calculated from pertinent logistical data. Quartermaster tonnage figures, sometimes called bids, and the tonnage figures of other using agencies are submitted to the army G4 for consideration. The tonnage requirements of the quartermaster service and of other using agencies are evaluated and available transportation is allocated in conformance with the tactical situation and established priorities. Transportation thus allocated is controlled and operated by the army transportation officer.

Section V. FOOD SERVICE

35. RESPONSIBILITY

Food service is a command responsibility exercised by the commanding general of each army through the quartermaster of his command. Each quartermaster has on his staff a food service supervisor.

36. ARMY SUPERVISOR

The army food service supervisor, appointed by the army commander, has no independent command functions and is the principal food service advisor to the commander. He is assigned to the office of the army quartermaster, where he usually serves as chief of the food service branch (par. 11). He is directly responsible to the army quartermaster for the food service matters for which the Quartermaster Corps is responsible. He advises the army surgeon on food service matters for which the Medical Service is responsible.

a. General Duties. The army food service supervisor develops measures for the improvement of food service and food conservation and for the elimination of waste; conducts studies and prepares analyses of preferences, quantities, operations, menus, methods, standards, and procedures; and exercises technical supervision over the entire food service program within the command. The army food service supervisor and food service supervisors in higher echelons of command are primarily concerned, in other words, with planning, supervision, and coordination. Food service supervisors at lower echelons of command, on the other hand, are primarily concerned with the acquisition, distribution, preparation, and service of food and with the training of food service personnel.

- (1) *Planning.* Basing his study on the military situation, the army food service supervisor normally develops what may be considered the optimum for the feeding of troops. He should begin by making an estimate of the situation, which should include such factors as the numbers and types of units and the activities in which they are engaged; availability of transportation; types and quantities of rations being obtained; availability of local subsistence; and the types and number of quartermaster companies available for subsistence supply, bread baking, coffee roasting, and refrigeration. The plan as finally developed should include recommendations as to menus for various type units and personnel, methods of feeding, use of locally procured subsistence, and use of quartermaster companies involved in class I supply.
- (2) *Coordination.* The army food service supervisor must work with other technical services, agencies responsible for the supply and subsistence, and agencies directly or indirectly involved with food service. The army food service supervisor must maintain liaison with food service supervisors at higher and lower echelons of command.
- (3) *Supervision.* To efficiently exercise technical supervision over the food service program, the army food service supervisor may organize traveling teams of food service specialists to assist lower echelons in food service problems and to provide the food service supervisor with information concerning the status of the food service program.

b. Specific Duties. The specific duties of the army food service supervisor may be broken down into three general classifications.

- (1) *Administrative.* The administrative duties of the food service supervisor are to—
 - (a) Interpret food service regulations from higher authority for units and installations within the army.
 - (b) Initiate programs for the improvement of all phases of food service and evaluate their effectiveness.
 - (c) Review and inspect army menus and offer suggestions for their improvement (par. 9b).
- (2) *Supervisory.* The supervisory duties of the food service supervisor are to—
 - (a) Supervise the entire army food service program.
 - (b) Recommend to the army commander remedial measures to be taken when deviations, discrepancies, or faults exist.

- (3) *Training.* It is the duty of the food service supervisor to—
- (a) Insure that all food personnel are properly trained.
 - (b) Recommend quotas of food service personnel to be sent to food service schools or classes and to act on waivers of all personnel sent to schools.
 - (c) Distribute food service instructional material.

37. STUDIES AND SURVEYS

The army food service supervisor is a technical adviser, not an inspector. His mission is not to inspect food service facilities but to formulate plans that will achieve the ultimate objective of the food service program—the better and more economical feeding of troops and the elimination of waste. The army food service supervisor has two means to these ends—food service studies and food service surveys. Such studies and surveys are not remedies for the problems of food waste, issue, and requirements, but rather methods of arriving at conclusions and recommendations. They are a permanent and continuing part of the army food service supervisor's program.

38. MENU REVISION

The class I branch of the supply branch (par. 9) cooperates with the food service branch in the preparation and modification of the army menu. The army menu is based on the master menu prepared by the Office of The Quartermaster General and the theater menu prepared by the theater chief quartermaster.

Section VI. GRAVES REGISTRATION

39. RESPONSIBILITIES

The recovery, identification, and burial of deceased military personnel and civilian personnel under the jurisdiction of the armed forces and the proper disposition of personal effects are command responsibilities.

a. Unit. Battalion, regimental, and other unit commanders are responsible for the recovery, identification, and evacuation of deceased military personnel and of civilians under the jurisdiction of the armed forces, and for the proper disposition of personal effects of the deceased. To accomplish their part of the program, these commanders should be grounded in graves registration procedures. Combat units must be given graves registration training in advance of actual operations.

b. Division. The division quartermaster and the graves registration section of the quartermaster company, infantry or air-

borne division, or the quartermaster field service division, armored division are the agencies through which the division commander provides graves registration service within the area under his control.

c. *Army.* The army quartermaster and the graves registration companies under his control are the agencies through which the army commander provides graves registration service within the army.

40. CONTROL

a. *Army Graves Registration Service.* The army graves registration service normally consists of the graves registration branch, quartermaster section, army headquarters, and the quartermaster graves registration companies under the operational control of the army quartermaster. The army quartermaster usually designates as army graves registration officer the chief of the graves registration branch.

b. *Army Graves Registration Officer.* The duties of the army graves registration officer, who heads graves registration branch, are outlined in paragraph 10. The officer acts as the army commander's agent for providing, supervising, and controlling the graves registration and personal effects service for the army; coordinates the graves registration activities of subordinate elements; and interprets and adapts theater graves registration and effects procedure to meet local conditions.

c. *Graves Registration Companies.* The duties and organization of the quartermaster graves registration companies under the operational control of the army quartermaster are discussed in paragraph 13d.

41. COMPANY DEPLOYMENT

The quartermaster graves registration companies (par. 13d) allotted the type army discussed in this manual are normally deployed as follows: one company with each of the quartermaster supply and service groups in the corps areas and one company with the quartermaster supply and service group in the army area. Normally, the army quartermaster should direct that the three companies in the corps areas operate as platoons, on the basis of one platoon to a division; that they operate and maintain the army cemetery; that they supplement graves registration personnel at collecting points, when necessary; and that they search corps and army areas for hasty battlefield burials and isolated graves. The army quartermaster may devise a system of rotation whereby the graves registration company in the army area and those in the

corps or division areas periodically change places. In this way all registration personnel receive experience and training in all aspects of graves registration service.

42. OPERATIONS

Army graves registration operations may be broken down into five major fields: collection of remains, identification of remains, burial of remains, maintenance of burial records, and evacuation and disposition of personal effects. General procedures governing the handling of deceased personnel are contained in FM 10-63. Within these procedures and those prescribed by theater authority, the army quartermaster, through the army graves registration service, must see that—

a. Quartermaster graves registration companies are available to supplement divisional graves registration units, as required.

b. Division or corps cemeteries are kept to a minimum, and that bodies are removed from collecting points to the army cemetery.

c. Army cemeteries are properly located, laid out, operated, and maintained, and that they are turned over to the communications zone when the army moves ahead.

d. Sufficient prisoners of war, local civilians, service troops, and last, combat troops, in that order of utilization, are available for grave digging.

e. Combat troops are aware of their part in the graves registration program; that is, the removal of the dead to collecting points or the proper marking and reporting of hasty battlefield or isolated burials.

f. Graves registration personnel are available to search battlefields and rear areas for isolated burials.

g. Thorough identification is made in accordance with prescribed policies and procedures.

h. Reports of burial, weekly reports of burials recorded, and other technical reports are delivered by the most expeditious means available to the army graves registration officer.

i. Matters involving the technical operations of graves registration companies and the technical processing of routine reports are handled directly between the graves registration companies concerned and the army graves registration officer.

j. Provision is made for the proper burial and reporting of enemy and allied dead.

k. Graves registration companies are supplied with the items and equipment peculiar to their trade. Normally, in the combat zone graves registration supplies are controlled items (par. 50)

obtained by requisition through class II and IV supply channels.

1. Personal effects are properly processed and evacuated.

43. PERSONAL EFFECTS

a. Responsibility. The processing and evacuation of personal effects are the responsibility of grave registration personnel. As a rule, personal effects found on the remains of deceased personnel are not removed until the body is delivered to the cemetery for burial. The effects may be temporarily removed by graves registration personnel at collecting points, however, for purposes of identification. Only those personal effects found on the remains or those which can be directly associated with the remains are moved to the cemetery with the body. Personal effects of the sick and wounded are evacuated by the hospital to which the casualties have been sent. Personal effects left in unit or company areas are evacuated by the company or unit commander.

b. Evacuation. Divisions normally send effects to the army collecting point at least twice a week. The army collecting point evacuates effects to the communications zone according to a similar schedule.

CHAPTER 4

SUPPLY

Section I. PRINCIPLES

44. SOURCES

The army quartermaster has the following sources of supply:

a. Communications Zone. The army quartermaster obtains supplies from the communications zone by requisition. The procedures by which he requisitions supplies vary as to the class of supply requested and the policies and instructions of the communications zone and theater chief quartermaster.

b. Local Procurement. The army quartermaster obtains supplies from local resources by local procurement. The procedures by which he exploits local resources are governed by the laws of the country or area in which the army is operating, the rules of land warfare, and regulations prescribed by the theater commander.

c. Salvage. Salvage may be considered a third source of supply. In corps and armies, salvage collection and evacuation are continuous and important functions of all technical services. Salvage, which for the most part is usable material that has been lost, discarded, or abandoned on the battlefield, should be returned to supply channels by the most expeditious means possible.

d. Captured Enemy Matériel. Captured enemy matériel may be regarded as a fourth source of supply. It is normally handled in the same manner as salvage except that quartermaster technical intelligence detachments (par. 24b) report and immediately send through special channels samples of new or unique equipment.

45. REQUIREMENTS

Requirements submitted by the army quartermaster should be statements of all quartermaster supplies needed to equip, maintain, and support the army for a given period of time. Because accurately planned requirements depend upon advance knowledge of expected terrain, weather conditions, estimated rates of advance, types and numbers of troops to be employed, anticipated boundary lines, expected casualties and replacements, expected battle losses, and nature of operations, the army commander and the army staff

must provide the army quartermaster with such basic information as troop bases, status of equipment in the hands of troops, phased arrivals, and the period of time for which computations are to be made. The army quartermaster must determine and submit requirements to the army commander and the communications zone in time to insure the availability and delivery of supplies for the support of operations. To do this, the army quartermaster must receive from organizations and installations under his operational control accurate experience data, stock status reports, rates of consumption and expenditure, and other statistical information. The army quartermaster is normally concerned with three types of requirements.

a. Initial. Initial requirements are the quantities of supplies and equipment needed to make an initial issue to troops or to complete shortages in the initial issue. The army quartermaster computes these requirements on the basis of allowances prescribed in tables of organization and equipment, tables of allowances, and other established authorizations or bases of allowances or issue. He sends his recommended computations to army G4 and communications zone headquarters for approval.

b. Replacement and Consumption. Replacement and consumption requirements are the quantities of supplies needed to keep initial equipment up to authorized allowances and to provide articles that are consumed or expended by using units. To determine the actual quantities of supplies required, the army quartermaster usually applies replacement factors and consumption rates prescribed by higher authority. If they are not applicable or adequate, as may be the case in the combat zone, the army quartermaster may develop factors based on experience and anticipated future activities. Quartermaster replacement and consumption requirements, as well as the rates and factors upon which they are based, must normally be sent to the army commander and higher authority for approval.

c. Reserve. Reserve requirements represent the quantities of supplies needed to meet the minimum level of supply (par. 48) for the command and to set up any additional reserves that may be prescribed for particular purposes. Again, the army quartermaster must send to the army commander recommended reserve requirements for quartermaster supplies.

46. REQUISITIONING

The army quartermaster is the wholesaler of quartermaster supplies in the combat zone. Army quartermaster supply points are his outlets and army quartermaster depots, if established, are his warehouses. Replenishment and requisition are the measures

by which he balances supply and demand. The requisition that the army quartermaster receives from divisions, corps troops, and army troops are demands for supplies. The requisitions that the army quartermaster submits to the communications zone are demands for supplies to replenish stocks that he has issued to consumers.

Note. The establishment of quartermaster depots in the army area under the control of the army quartermaster is not mandatory. Under certain circumstances, the advance section of the communications zone may contain the depots that support divisions and corps and army troops. In these instances, the army quartermaster is responsible only for the establishment and operation of supply points. The quartermaster of the type field army discussed in this manual establishes, operates, and controls depots in the army area.

47. PROCUREMENT

Local procurement activities of the army quartermaster are centered in the purchasing and contracting section of the field service branch (par. 12d). As a general rule the section concentrates upon the local procurement of fresh fruits and vegetables, real estate, services, and facilities. In the procurement of real estate, billets, and certain facilities, it must work with the army engineer or real estate allocation board, if one is established for army. The army quartermaster may exploit local resources by any of the following means:

a. Purchase. The army quartermaster usually makes local purchases if the army is operating in friendly territory. If supplies are purchased, they are paid for in United States currency, the currency of the local government, or special military currency.

b. Requisition. Requisition differs from purchase in that owners have no option in the transaction. The army quartermaster may use this method if the army is operating in friendly or enemy territory.

c. Confiscation. Confiscation is the authorized seizure of property for public use. The army quartermaster usually employs this method when the army is operating in hostile territory. Though, under the rules of land warfare, confiscation or requisition may be in proportion to the resources of an area or country, the inhabitants must not be obligated to take part in military operations against their country.

Section II. CONTROLS

48. LEVELS OF SUPPLY

A level of supply is the amount of supplies, expressed in days, that is necessary to meet the requirements of a given number of troops for a given period of time.

a. Theater. Levels authorized to be on hand in a theater of operations are prescribed by the Department of the Army after consideration has been given to the recommendations of both the theater commander and the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Though these levels cover total stocks in a theater, including those in army depots, they do not include supplies in army supply points and in the hands of troops.

b. Army. The theater army commander prescribes the levels for the combat zone. The armies are expected to operate within these levels. The army commander, in turn, may assign levels for installations and activities under his command.

c. Quartermaster. The army quartermaster recommends levels of supply for army quartermaster installations and sees that approved levels are maintained. As a general rule, army quartermaster depots should be authorized a 10- to 15-day level of all quartermaster supplies. Army quartermaster supply points in army service and corps areas should be authorized, depending upon the military situations, a 2- to 5-day level. Quartermaster supply points forward of corps area should be authorized a level of from 1 or 2 days to a fraction of a day.

49. CREDITS

Credits are allocations of a definite quantity of supplies at designated supply installations to a designated unit for a designated period of time. Supplies for which credits have been established are distributed to the unit to which they have been allocated in response to calls by that unit. All credits against which calls have not been made at the end of the designated period automatically revert to depot control. Though credits are seldom used in the combat zone, because of the extensive paper work required, the communications zone may establish credits for the army quartermaster at designated communications zone depots.

50. REGULATED ITEMS

Regulated items are those items of supply that must be controlled closely during and after distribution because they are scarce, costly, or of a highly technical or hazardous nature. The Department of the Army publishes lists of regulated items periodically. Theater and army commanders publish similar lists, based on recommendations of subordinate units, which include items listed by the Department of the Army, as well as additional items over which they wish to extend controls. Major commands, such as armies, submit separate requisitions for

regulated items. The army quartermaster, who requisitions quartermaster regulated items for the army, is responsible for the control of these items within the army. He normally performs this responsibility by directing divisions and other organizations to submit separate requisitions for regulated items. He may also accomplish his responsibility by distributing regulated items according to a credit system.

51. BACK-ORDER PROCEDURE

A back-order procedure is normally established for class II and IV supplies. Under this system, all requisitioned items that cannot be made available for immediate issue are placed on back order to be supplied as soon as they become available. The army quartermaster must direct units and organizations not to duplicate requisitions. If it becomes necessary to rerequisition items on back order, units must submit new requisitions, state that all previous requisitions for the same items are canceled, and list the requisitions on which the items were originally requisitioned. The army quartermaster should direct the depot to review back-ordered requisitions periodically and send to the units concerned a status report. This report should request that the unit cancel the items on outstanding back-ordered requisitions or submit new requisitions for the items due. A unit may request a status report at any time.

52. SUPPLY ECONOMY

Supply economy is a command function, the army quartermaster exercising only informative and advisory duties. The doctrine of supply economy requires that commanders at all echelons direct rigid adherence to authorized allowances and that they take necessary action to insure—

a. Strict economy in replacement issue, particularly of clothing and equipment, to prevent serviceable items from being turned in for replacement.

b. Proper care, preservation, and timely repair of all economically repairable items.

c. Maximum rehabilitation and conversion of items for other practical and economical uses when items can no longer be used for the purpose for which they were originally intended.

d. Maximum utilization of available substitute items.

53. SUPPLY CONTROL

Supply control is the balancing of supply and demand. It is accomplished by the application of policies and procedures and

by the use of records, studies, reports, forecasts, and balance sheets. The manner in which supply control is performed is termed a supply control system, which must consist of four basic elements: supply policies; stock control records; forecasts of requirements for availability of supplies at stated periods in the future; and studies of factors affecting the past, present, and future supply of individual items. The commodity sections of the supply branch are the supply control centers for the army quartermaster.

54. STOCK CONTROL

Stock control has for its objectives the management of supply operations so that effective distribution can be made with a minimum of supplies in the distribution system and so that the existence of unfilled demands at one point and of unknown quantities of stock at another can be prevented. Again, the commodity sections of the supply branch are the stock control centers for the army quartermaster. Army quartermaster stock control procedures must produce information concerning requisitioning objectives, total stocks on hand, army dues-in and dues-out, receipts, issues, quantities in transit, unserviceable but repairable items, and similar pertinent data. Stock control records are used as a basis for requisitioning; procurement; distribution of incoming supplies; redistribution of unbalanced stocks; determination and declaration of excesses; disposition of obsolete and surplus items; and revision and determination of replacement factors, consumption rates, and day of supply estimates. Supplies in army supply points and in the hands of using units are not included in stock control records.

a. Army Quartermaster Office. Stock control in the quartermaster section, army headquarters, is a matter of tonnages, levels of supply, replenishment, and distribution. It is designed to control the flow of quartermaster supplies from the communications zone to the army and the distribution of supplies among army quartermaster installations. It must of necessity be based on stock control reports, experience data, and statistical information submitted by army quartermaster installations and activities.

b. Army Quartermaster Depots. Stock control in army quartermaster depots may be called the management of depot stock. It is a matter of stock levels, stock record accounting, days of supply, and inventory and adjustment. It is the system by which tonnages and level of supply figures are reduced to items, pounds, packages, or bales. It is designed to control the receipt, storage, and issue of supplies at army quartermaster depots. The poli-

cies and procedures prescribed by the army quartermaster for stock control should follow the doctrine and instructions contained in such publications as AR 35-6520, AR 35-6560, AR 735-150, SR 780-40-1, and FM 100-10.

55. INSPECTION

It should be the policy of the army quartermaster to personally inspect every activity and installation under his operational control. Experience has proved, however, that the army quartermaster must relinquish some personal contact as his organization expands and the duties of his office increase. Staff inspectors, therefore, are of vital importance.

a. Staff Responsibility. Staff inspectors may be members of the quartermaster section, army headquarters, for whom inspection is an added duty. They may be officers for whom inspection is a full-time duty. Officers selected to conduct inspections must have a wide and thorough knowledge of quartermaster operations. They must be able to judge the efficiency of basic operations and the importance of added activities. They must be able to differentiate between minor discrepancies and irregularities and major inconsistencies and deviations. They must know what corrective measures must be taken. They must know how to submit written recommendations to the army quartermaster.

b. Control. Though inspection is ordinarily a function of the deputy army quartermaster, the army quartermaster is not bound by any set rule of organization. He may assign inspection to either the operations or the administration branch. He may create a field service branch, charged with the quality control of quartermaster supply and service, for which inspection would be a primary function.

c. Objectives. Inspection, inseparably linked with supply economy, promotes general efficiency within the army quartermaster organization by instruction and constructive criticism and by determining whether or not units are complying with orders, regulations, and directives. Follow-through action is the final step in the inspection process. It is the responsibility of the army quartermaster, who must act on the recommendations of the inspector and issue instructions for remedial or corrective measures.

Section III. SPECIAL SITUATIONS

56. GENERAL

General policies and procedures for supply during airborne, amphibious, arctic, jungle, mountain, and desert operations are

contained in FM 31-25, FM 31-71, FM 70-10, FM 72-20, and FM 100-5. The army quartermaster, however, must be prepared to distribute and provide quartermaster supplies and services during various stages or phases of operations. The methods outlined in paragraphs 57 and 58, as well as those discussed in relation to each class of supply, are presented as guides that must be adapted and changed to meet situations and conditions within theaters of operation.

57. SUPPLY PHASES

Supply during an operation on hostile shores may be divided into the following phases:

a. Assault. Supply during the assault phase is characterized by the establishment of beach dumps for the support of the forces taking part in the assault.

b. Build-up. Supply during the build-up or consolidation phase is characterized by the establishment of beach maintenance areas for the support of combat forces arriving on follow-up convoys and combat forces moving inland.

c. Port. Supply during the port phase is characterized by the arrival and distribution of bulk shipments through a port of debarkation.

d. Normal. Supply during the normal phase is characterized by the establishment of a fully integrated supply system and the flow of supplies from installations in the communications zone through army area to corps and divisions.

58. SUPPLY ORGANIZATION

The organization for supply during an operation on hostile shores should keep pace, if possible, with the progress of the operation and the transition of the supply phases.

a. Special Brigades. Supply during the assault phase may be the responsibility of amphibious support brigades or similar organizations designed to accomplish the same missions—the unloading of vehicles and supplies, the establishment and operation of initial beach dumps, and the performance of all matters pertaining to the flow of supplies across the beaches. Each amphibious support brigade, if organized, may consist of chemical, ordnance, medical, engineer, transportation, signal, and quartermaster elements. The quartermaster element may consist of a quartermaster company, amphibious support brigade (T/O&E 10-277), or a headquarters and headquarters detachment, quartermaster battalion, and the following companies: subsistence

supply, petroleum supply, graves registration, and service. These companies and the controlling quartermaster headquarters make up what may be called a quartermaster beach group, which may be used to establish and operate the temporary quartermaster beach dumps.

b. Army Service Command. These temporary beach dumps should be closed as quickly as practicable after the beachhead has been secured, and permanent or semipermanent installations should be opened in the beach maintenance area. The beach maintenance area may be designated the army service command. An army service command is an organization which is formed, when circumstances make it desirable, to pool all internal army service operations and all external direct service support under one commander, who reports to the army commander. The army service command controls both the territory normally assigned to the advance communications zone troops and the territory normally assigned to army service troops. The army service command is usually used during an amphibious operation. It takes over, after the beachhead has been established, all administrative support functions and control normally the responsibility of corps and subordinate commanders.

c. Army Service Area. If, after a port has been opened and sufficient territory has been gained, the army commander wishes to separate army service functions from port or base functions, the army service command may be dissolved. Army service troops, under the control of the army chiefs of technical services, take over operations in the area immediately behind corps rear boundary, which is designated the army service area. Base troops, under a commander who reports directly to the army commander, take over operations in the territory between the army rear boundary and the beach.

d. Communications Zone. Finally, base operations are transferred to the advance section of the communications zone. This transfer marks the beginning of the normal supply phase.

Section IV. CLASS I SUPPLIES

59. GENERAL

Rations for field service are prescribed by the Department of the Army in AR 30-2210. They are identified in FM 10-13 and FM 10-60.

60. REQUISITIONING PROCEDURES

The army quartermaster is concerned with the accurate and efficient operation of the requisitioning procedure for class I

supplies. The procedure usually involves the preparation, consolidation, and flow of daily ration requests.

a. Preparation. The daily ration request is the instrument for requisitioning class I supplies. When prepared, it contains information concerning strength and types of class I supplies desired.

b. Consolidation. The daily ration request is consolidated each time it is prepared by a higher headquarters. The daily ration request prepared by the regimental S4, for example, represents the needs of all subordinate units, and the daily ration requests prepared by the division quartermaster is a consolidation of regimental ration requests and division headquarters troops. Similarly, the ration request prepared by an army class I supply point and sent to the army class I depot is a consolidation of division ration requests. Finally, the daily ration request prepared by the class I section, supply branch, office of the army quartermaster, is a consolidation of ration requests received from army supply points. Army troops, corps troops, and communications zone units in the combat zone are normally grouped by the next higher headquarters to facilitate the requisitioning and drawing of class I supplies in the same manner as divisions.

c. Flow. The division quartermaster normally sends daily ration requests to the army quartermaster through army class I supply points and the army class I depot. Army class I supply points send their daily ration requests, which are actually demands for replenishment supplies, to the army class I depot. The army class I depot sends its daily ration request to the class I section, supply branch, office of the army quartermaster, where the requests are edited and a consolidated request is prepared in triplicate. The class I section keeps the triplicate copy, sends the duplicate copy to a designated depot in the advance section of the communications zone, and sends the original copy to the quartermaster of the advance section, communications zone, who directs the depot to deliver the replenishment supplies to the army class I depot.

61. DISTRIBUTION METHODS

a. Normal. The army class I depot, acting on its own or on orders from the office of the army quartermaster, whichever is prescribed by the army quartermaster, ships class I supplies in army transportation to the army class I supply point. Divisions draw rations in bulk from the supply point and haul the supplies to divisional breakdown areas for issue to consuming units. The army class I depot is refilled to prescribed levels by supplies

shipped from the communications zone in response to daily ration requests submitted by the army quartermaster. The supply point from which divisions draw supplies is specified by the army quartermaster and set down in army administrative orders (fig. 13).

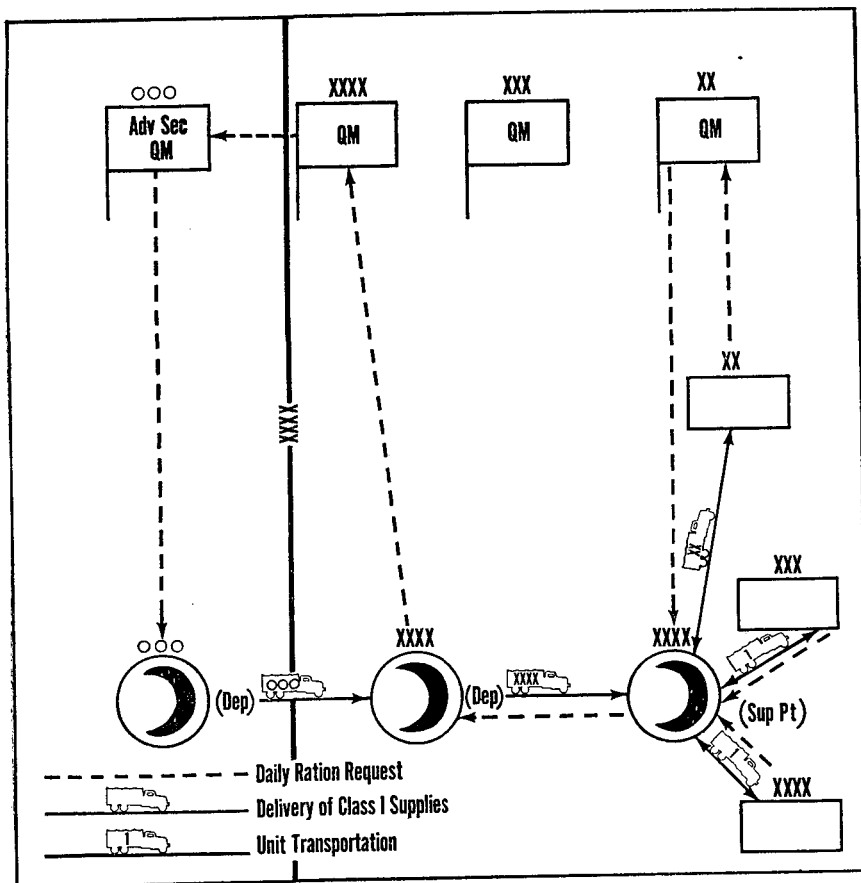


Figure 13. Normal distribution of class I supplies.

b. *Alternate.* An alternate method of distribution may be used when army class I supply points are closer to communications zone depots than to the army class I depot or when army class I depots are not established. Under this method, class I supplies are moved direct from an issue depot in the advance section of the communications zone to army class I supply points.

62. CONTROL

The class I section, supply branch; the quartermaster subsistence depot company; and the quartermaster subsistence sup-

ply companies are the agencies involved in the control and distribution of class I supplies to the army.

a. *Army Quartermaster Section.* Though the functions of the class I section, supply branch, have been outlined (par. 9b) a few specific duties must be re-emphasized.

- (1) *Bakeries.* The branch supervises the activities of quartermaster mobile bakery companies (par. 13a) attached to the army. These companies should be set up in or adjacent to army class I supply points. If the bakery is set up within the supply point, it is the last stop for trucks drawing rations. If the bakery is set up adjacent to the supply point, trucks should load at the supply point before coming to the bakery.
- (2) *Captured enemy matériel.* The section cooperates with the intelligence section of the operations branch, army quartermaster office, in examining captured enemy subsistence and making recommendations for use or disposal (par. 103e).
- (3) *Local procurement.* The section investigates class I emergency sources with a view to possible exploitation. In this connection, the class I section should have on hand information concerning local produce of the area and the availability of subsistence reserves from other army areas. It furnishes the purchasing and contracting section of the supply branch data necessary for local procurement, specifying kinds, quality, and quantity of class I supplies to be procured as well as dates and place of delivery.

b. *Quartermaster Companies.* The type field army normally requires one quartermaster subsistence depot company and four quartermaster subsistence supply companies (par. 13m and n).

- (1) *Subsistence depot company.* The army quartermaster may use the subsistence depot company under his control in one of two ways. He may use the company to operate a central army class I depot, or he may divide the company into platoons and operate an army class I depot in each corps area. The method of employment depends upon the amount of dispersion required by the military situation, the wishes of the army commander and higher authority, and the decision as to whether or not depots are to be established in army area.
- (2) *Subsistence supply companies.* In the type field army, the four quartermaster subsistence supply companies are normally distributed as follows: one in the quarter-

master supply and service group operating in the army area and one in each of the quartermaster supply and service groups in each of the three corps areas. The army quartermaster normally uses the company in the army area to supply army troops, corps troops, and communications zone troops in the army area. He usually divides each of the other three companies into platoons and sections and deploys one section in support of each division. The remaining sections serve corps troops and army troops in the corps area.

63. RATION AUGMENTATION

Though the army quartermaster must strive at all times to keep ration issues within authorized allowances, he is given authority by higher headquarters to augment rations for certain troops and units within the army. The army quartermaster, in turn, may delegate to division quartermaster authority to increase ration allowances for troops engaged in combat against the enemy. The army quartermaster, on the other hand, must obtain approval from the theater chief quartermaster and the theater chief surgeon to augment rations for noncombat troops in the combat zone. To obtain the required approval, the army quartermaster must forward through appropriate channels requests for ration augmentation. These requests must show the number of troops for whom the additional food is intended, the period of time for which the augmentation is required, and complete justification for authorization. Similarly, the army quartermaster must receive from the division quartermaster a comparable report for ration augmentation authorized combat troops.

a. Combat Troops on Field Rations. If combat troops are being fed the type A field ration or the type B operational ration, the augmentation may be made in the form of an over-all increase in the ration, a sandwich meal, or a fourth meal.

b. Combat Troops on Combat Rations. If troops are being fed the small detachment or the individual combat ration, the augmentation may be made in the form of a fourth meal.

c. Working Troops. The army quartermaster may, with the approval of higher headquarters, authorize an increased ration for noncombat troops engaged at hard labor and for combat troops returned to rest areas. The augmentation, which is normally not granted for more than 30 days, may be made in any of the form described above.

d. Small Messes. As a general rule, the army quartermaster attempts to eliminate messes feeding less than 50 persons. If

such messes must be operated because of the military situation, he normally grants an over-all increase in the authorized ration allowance.

64. FEEDING SPECIAL GROUPS

The army quartermaster may be called upon to provide subsistence for prisoners of war, allied and enemy nationals, displaced or liberated persons, foreign civilian employees, war correspondents, members of the American Red Cross, and allied personnel and units operating with United States forces. The theater chief quartermaster and the theater chief surgeon normally coordinate to develop menus or ration scales for these special groups, and the theater chief quartermaster normally prescribes the policies and procedures by which class I supplies are to be made available to these special groups. The army quartermaster, therefore, need only make certain, through the class I section of his office, the army class I depot, and army class I supply points, that prescribed rates of issue are not exceeded. As a general rule, members of the American Red Cross, and similar United States civil or quasi-military organizations operating with the Army; war correspondents, allied forces; and allied civilian employees are entitled to the same ration scale as the United States military. In all cases, issue of rations to special groups must be reflected in daily ration requests, status reports, and other required statistical data.

65. EXCHANGE SERVICE ITEMS

The army quartermaster may distribute exchange service items to troops by means of gratuitous issue or by means of quartermaster mobile sales companies (par. 13j). The method used depends upon the supply system prescribed by theater headquarters for the provision of nonissue items.

a. Gratuitous Issue. If theater headquarters directs that combat troops receive such items as candy, cigarettes, and chewing gum as part of the ration, the army quartermaster normally establishes a system known as gratuitous issue. This system involves the use of the sundries pack ration supplement or its components, which contain items ordinarily obtainable through the Army and Air Force Exchange Service. They are usually issued as supplements to the type A field ration or the type B operational ration. Because these packs are designed for use before the establishment of exchange or sales facilities, the army quartermaster usually limits their issue to troops forward of division

near boundary. If theater procedures require more extensive use, these packs constitute the gratuitous issue. Under certain circumstances, the army quartermaster may elect to issue the components of these packs in bulk. Breakdown and equitable distribution take place at supply points.

b. Mobile Sales Stores. The army quartermaster uses mobile sales stores to distribute exchange service items to troops in forward areas if theater procedures make no provision or only limited provision for gratuitous issue. The number of sales companies required depends therefore upon the extent to which they are to be used. If gratuitous issue is extensively used, experience has proved that two sales companies may be sufficient to provide limited service to a field army of approximately 400,000 troops. If gratuitous issue is limited, mobile sales companies should be attached to the army on the basis of one company for each corps.

66. SPECIAL SITUATIONS

Policies and procedures for the supply of subsistence during airborne, amphibious, arctic, jungle, and mountain operations are contained in FM 10-60. It is emphasized that the methods outlined in this paragraph are presented as guides and indicate only one way of accomplishing class I supply during the early stages of an operation.

a. Assault Period. During this period or phase, all supply is normally on an automatic basis. A quartermaster subsistence supply company, or any of its platoons, should arrive with each amphibious brigade to set up beach class I dumps for the assaulting forces to be supported. These companies, assisted by troops from quartermaster service companies, receive, store, segregate, and issue the small detachment and individual combat rations requisitioned and set up for shipment by the army quartermaster and higher authority some time before the assault. As a general rule, these dumps hold comparatively small quantities of supplies because of the reserves carried by each individual and organization taking part in the assault. The amount carried, however, is prescribed by the army quartermaster in the supply plan for the assault. The dumps normally issue to units, which must provide their own transportation, on an automatic basis. Similarly, the dumps are replenished automatically by the prerequisitioned supplies that arrive on successive convoys.

b. Build-up Period. Supply over the beaches continues during the build-up or consolidation phase. Beach class I dumps are closed and beach class I supply points established in the beach maintenance area for all units in the assault. The army quar-

termaster may, with the approval of higher headquarters, schedule the arrival of other subsistence supply companies. Subsistence should continue to be supplied on an automatic basis. Divisions normally provide their own transportation, supplemented by regimental transportation if necessary, to haul supplies from supply points to division issue areas. The type B operational ration should begin to be issued during this period, for it is the policy of the Quartermaster Corps to limit the use of packaged rations to those brief periods when kitchen facilities cannot be made available. The army quartermaster must therefore plan on the use of kitchen-prepared hot meals even under the most adverse conditions of combat.

c. Initial Port Period. The army quartermaster should schedule the arrival of the quartermaster subsistence depot company as soon as possible after the beginning of the port period. This company may then operate the army class I depot set up near the port. The daily ration request system for class I supplies should be put into effect and the normal or alternate methods of distribution placed in operation. If the distance between the army class I supply points and fighting troops is less than 8 hours turn around time, divisions should provide their own transportation to draw class I supplies. During this period the use of the type B operational ration should be increased, and the army quartermaster should see that the monthly menu is distributed to all units.

d. Normal Supply Period. The normal supply period begins when the communications zone assumes full supply responsibility. The normal or alternate methods of distributing class I supplies remain in effect. Changes or modifications necessitated by the military situation are made with the concurrence of higher authority. The type A field ration or type B operational ration is usually prescribed during this period, and the army quartermaster strives to make it available to the maximum number of troops. Except in the fastest-moving situations, the ration consumption of an army generally follows a definite pattern. This pattern, expressed in terms of percentages, may be as follows: 80 percent type A or B rations, 12 percent small detachment rations, 5 percent combat rations, and 3 percent survival rations. The type A or B ration menus of a theater are normally based upon a 10- or 15-day cycle. Thus, the army quartermaster should strive to maintain a corresponding level at the army class I depot. With this reserve, as each day's rations are shipped to army class I supply points in accordance with the day's issue chart, similar rations are received from the communications zone. In this way a completely balanced stock is maintained at the army

class I depot at all times. A balanced stock of rations may therefore be defined as one that contains all components, or adequate substitutes, in the quantities called for by the issue charts of current menus.

Section V. CLASS II AND IV SUPPLIES

67. GENERAL

Class II and IV supplies are defined by the Department of the Army in FM 100-10 and FM 10-10, which also contain general procedures for their requisitioning, distribution, and issue in a theater of operations. The army quartermaster, guided by these principles and procedures, must establish a system for the supply of class II and IV items within the army. In so doing, he must be further guided by the knowledge that class II and IV supplies present an item rather than a tonnage problem. There are many different items falling within the category of quartermaster class II and IV supplies, each differing widely in characteristics. Each presents its own peculiar supply problem: a different rate of expenditure, a different allowance for each individual or organization, a different weight and cubage, and a different type or size of container.

68. REQUISITIONING

The standing operating procedure for the requisition and issue of class II and IV supplies is normally prepared by the class II and IV section of the supply branch and approved by the army quartermaster. This procedure may require separate requisitions for regulated and nonregulated items, sized items, organizational clothing and equipment, supplies in excess of authorized allowance, office equipment stationery, expendable items, and so forth.

a. Class II Items. Requisitions for class II items must be submitted by subordinate units direct to the army class II and IV depots (quartermaster clothing and general supplies company).

b. Class IV Items. Requisitions for class IV items must be submitted by subordinate units to the army quartermaster for approval before they are sent to the army class II and IV depots.

c. Nonregulated and Nonsized Items. Requisitions for nonregulated and nonsized items are consolidated by the division quartermaster and sent to the army.

d. Regulated and Sized Items. Requisitions for regulated items (par. 50) may be submitted to the army quartermaster through the corps quartermaster. These should be the only requisitions

so routed. The corps, which is primarily a tactical organization, should not intervene in the supply chain to consolidate requisitions for normally available items. Requisitions for sized items should be sent to the army class II and IV depot without consolidation.

e. Forms. A formal requisition for class II and IV supplies should be made on a standard requisition form, if available. Each requisition must be certified by the commanding officer of the requisitioning unit. In the combat zone, the certification is rarely anything more than the statement that the quantities requisitioned, plus those on hand and due in, do not exceed authorized allowances.

f. Schedules. The army quartermaster, following directives from higher authority, develops a requisitioning schedule for the army. Similarly, divisions, corps troops, army troops, and communications zone units in the combat zone develop schedules for receiving, consolidating, and submitting requisitions to the army quartermaster. Schedules should be based on the proposition that the army quartermaster should submit replenishment requisitions for class II and IV supplies to the communications zone semi-monthly.

69. DISTRIBUTION METHODS

The army may distribute class II and IV supplies in any of several ways. The method to be used depends upon the tactical situation, the desires of the army quartermaster and the army commander, and whether or not an army class II and IV depot is established. The use of class II and IV supply points is not contemplated in any instance, however.

a. Normal.

- (1) *Flow of supplies.* Under the normal method of distribution (fig. 14) supplies are moved by communications zone transportation from the class II and IV depot in the advance section of the communications zone to the army class II and IV depot. Drawing units provide their own transportation to haul supplies to the division breakdown area for issue to consuming troops. The army quartermaster, guided by the tactical situation, may make arrangements that will permit subordinate divisional as well as separate nondivisional units to draw directly at the depot.
- (2) *Flow of requisitions.* When the normal method is used, the division quartermaster consolidates and sends to the army class II and IV depot all requisitions, except

those for regulated and sized items. He sends requisitions for regulated items to the corps quartermaster. He may send requisitions for sized items to the army class II and IV depot without consolidation. The army class II and IV depot, acting on instructions contained in the army quartermaster standing operating procedures, may honor all requisitions as received or send them to the quartermaster section, army headquarters, for approval.

- (3) *Extracts and back orders.* If supplies are not on hand in the army class II and IV depot, the depot prepares extract requisitions on the class II and IV depot in the advance section of the communications zone and sends

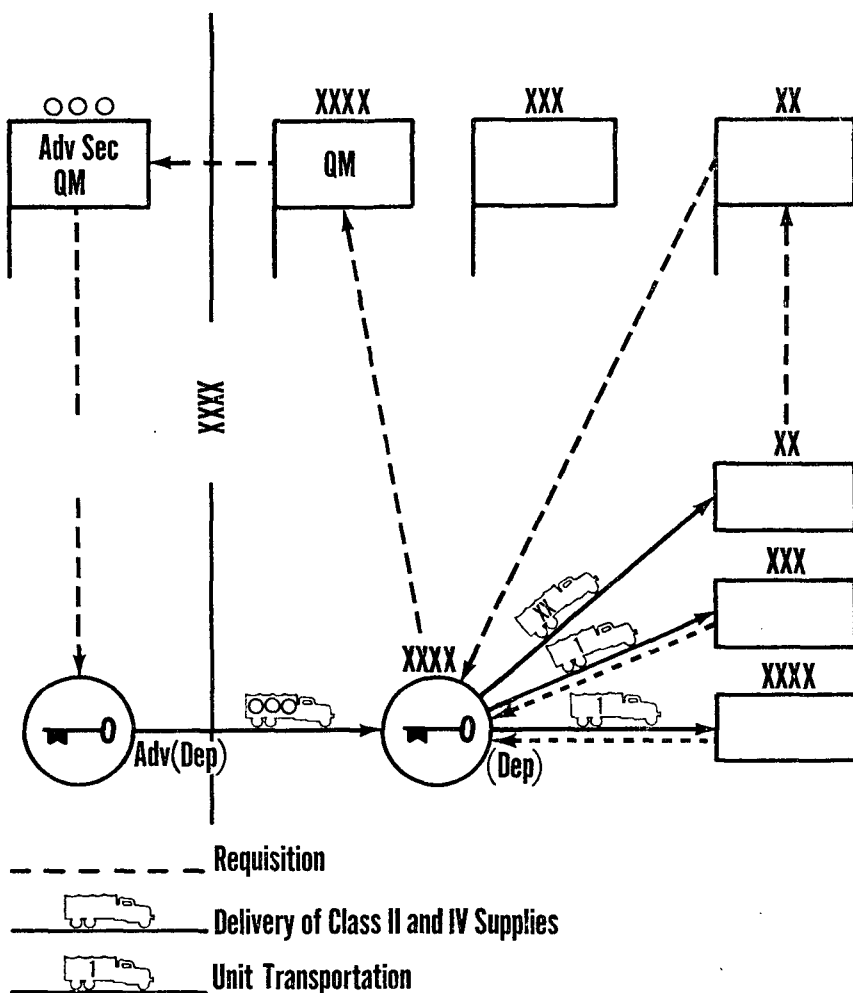


Figure 14. Normal distribution of class II and IV supplies.

the requisitions to the quartermaster section, army headquarters, for approval. The class II and IV branch, quartermaster section, army headquarters, send the requisitions to the advance section depot through the advance section quartermaster. The requested supplies are then moved to the army class II and IV depot. Meanwhile, the army class II and IV depot should have notified the divisions or units concerned that their supplies were back-ordered (par. 51) to be supplied as soon as available.

- (4) *Replenishment.* Requisitions prepared by the army class II and IV depot for supplies to replenish depot stocks are handled and processed in the same manner as extracted requisitions.

b. Modified Normal. When the army class II and IV depot is too far to the rear for divisions to use their own transportation to pick up supplies, the army quartermaster may arrange for class II and IV supplies to be moved in army transportation from

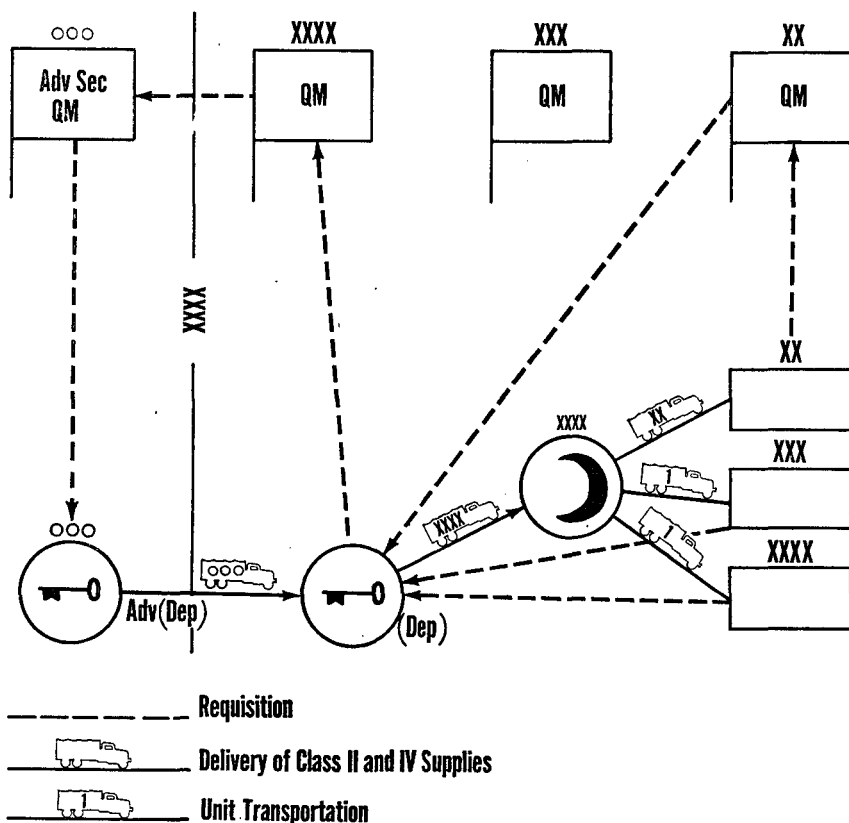


Figure 15. Modified normal method of distributing class II and IV supplies.

the army class II and IV depot to army class I supply points. When the divisions are notified that the supplies are available at the supply point, they bring the supplies on daily ration convoys to the division breakdown and issue area (fig. 15).

c. *Alternate.* When stocks on hand in the theater are not sufficient to permit the establishment of an army class II and IV depot, the army quartermaster may, with the concurrence of the army commander, make arrangements with the advance section quartermaster for the delivery of class II and IV supplies from the advance section to army class I supply points. When the alternate method (fig. 16) is used, the divisions send requisitions direct to the quartermaster section, army headquarters. These requisitions are not consolidated above division level.

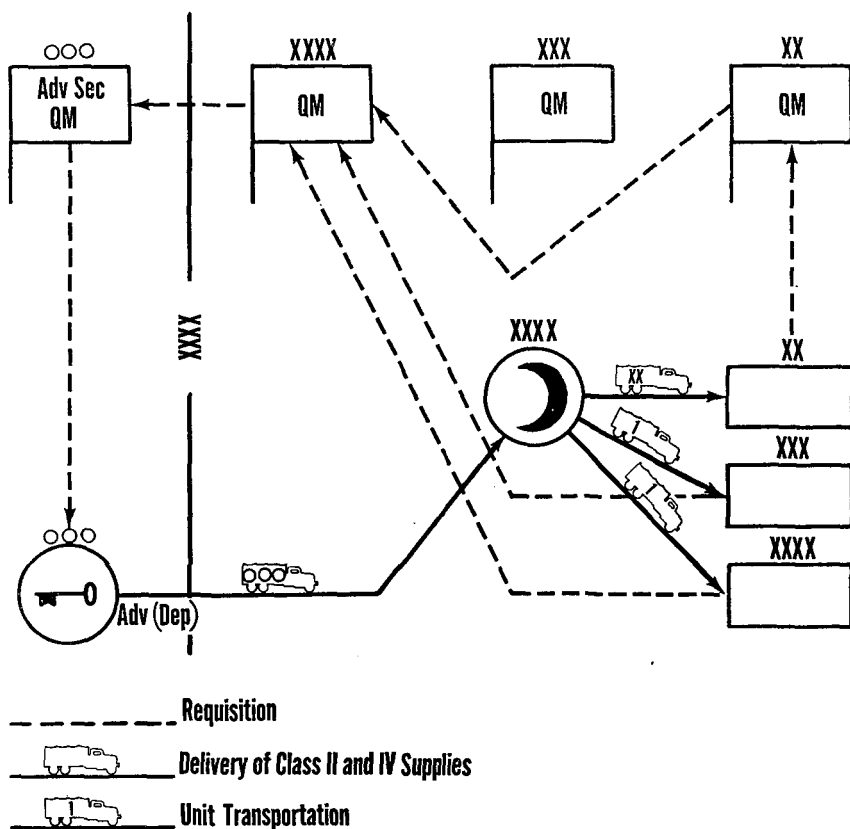


Figure 16. Alternate method of distributing class II and IV supplies.

d. *Modified Alternate.* Under the modified alternate method (fig. 17), the army quartermaster may, with the concurrence of the army commander, make arrangements with the advance section quartermaster for the delivery of class II and IV supplies

from the advance section to the army class I depot. The supplies are then moved in army transportation from the army class I depot to army class I supply points for issue to divisions. Requisitioning procedures are the same as for the alternate method.

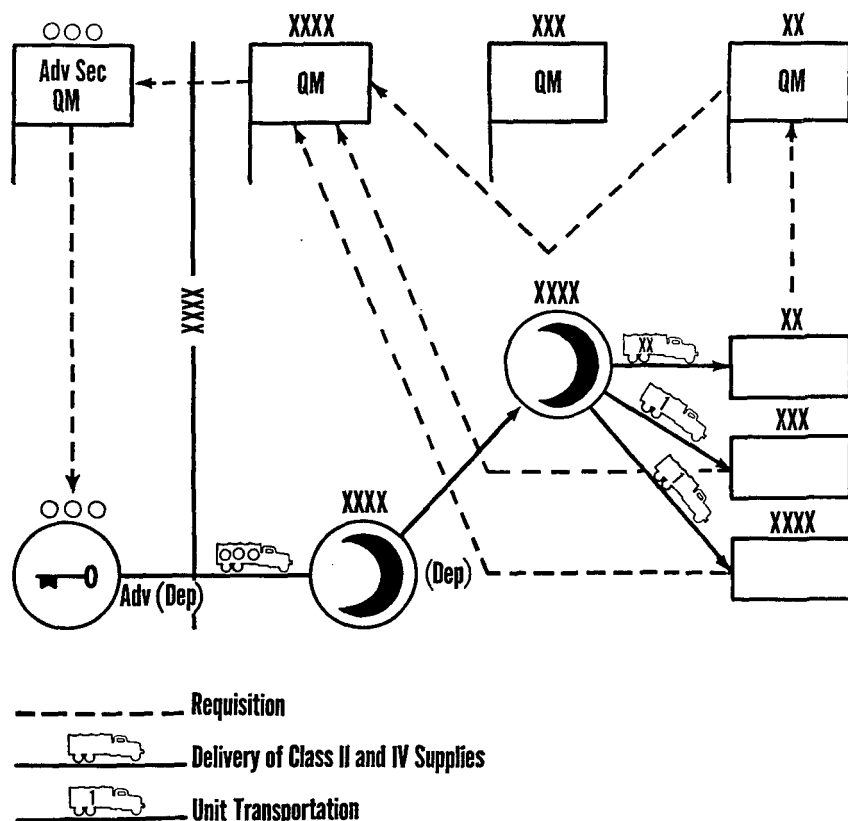


Figure 17. Modified alternate method of distributing class II and IV supplies.

e. Direct Exchange. Direct exchange, an expedient for getting a limited number of fast-moving items to troops, may be used in conjunction with any of the foregoing methods.

- (1) *Fast-Moving Supplies.* When this method is used, the army quartermaster authorizes army class I supply points to maintain a specified stock of the following fast-moving class II and IV supplies:

- (a) Shirts
- (b) Trousers
- (c) Drawers
- (d) Undershirts
- (e) Socks
- (f) Jackets, field

- (g) Trousers, herringbone twill
 - (h) Jackets, herringbone twill.
- (2) *Certificates of Loss.* Divisions and other units served by army class I supply points may bring unserviceable items to the supply point and exchange them for serviceable items. Formal requisitions are not required. Unit commanders may submit informal certificates of loss to obtain replacements for items that have been lost in combat.
 - (3) *Replenishment.* To replenish stocks that have been issued, the supply point commander sends a requisition or stock status report to the army class II and IV depot or to the advance sections class II and IV depot. The requisitions are sent to the army depot if the normal methods of distribution are in effect. They are sent to the advance section depot if the alternate methods of distribution are in effect.
 - (4) *Unserviceable items.* Worn-out or unserviceable items received at army class I supply points as a result of the direct exchange system are returned to the army service area through normal salvage channels.
 - (5) *Mechanical Equipment.* Direct exchange of mechanical equipment is made at the army class II and IV depot.

70. CONTROL

The class II and IV branch of the supply division, quartermaster section, army headquarters, and the quartermaster clothing and general supplies depot company (par. 13c) are the agencies involved in the control and distribution of class II and IV supplies to the army.

a. *Army Quartermaster Section.* The functions of the class II and IV section, supply branch, quartermaster section, army headquarters, are outlined in paragraph 9c.

b. *Clothing and General Supplies Depot Company.* The type field army discussed in this manual is provided one quartermaster clothing and general supplies depot company. This company is normally part of the quartermaster depot group (par. 16). Though the establishment of quartermaster depots in the army area is optional, an army class II and IV depot should be established in most cases. The army quartermaster may, depending upon the tactical situation, establish a central army class II and IV depot or may divide the quartermaster clothing and general supplies depot company into platoons and deploy one platoon

in support of each corps. In this case, the depot headquarters platoons of the company act as reservoir for supplies.

71. EXPENDABLE ITEMS

The following methods may be employed by the army quartermaster in dealing with the problem of expendable supplies:

a. Cleaning and Preserving Materials. Cleaning and preserving materials may be handled as class I supplies. They may be distributed automatically on dates and scales announced by the army quartermaster. If, for example, the army quartermaster directs that cleaning and preserving materials be issued on Tuesday, the supplies are delivered to army class I supply points with ration convoys. Divisions then draw the supplies according to the scale prescribed in army quartermaster standing operating procedures. The army quartermaster should base the scale upon the factors, rates, and allowances contained in T/A 10-100.

b. Stationery and Office Supplies. Stationery and office supplies may be issued on requisition. Though these requisitions need not be certified, they should show the period for which the supplies are requested. The army quartermaster may direct that all units and organizations requisition stationery and office supplies monthly and may establish allowances for each type organization. The army quartermaster should be guided by the information contained in T/A 10-100.

72. SIZED ITEMS

Class II and IV supplies present a problem of sizes as well as a problem of items. The army quartermaster must therefore be prepared to forecast the quantity of each size required for a given number of men by the proper application and interpretation of the size tariffs established and published by the Department of the Army.

a. Model Stock. The proper application of tariff sizes within a theater of operations may lead to the development of "model stocks" by the theater chief quartermaster. These model stocks are the estimated quantities of specific supplies required to supply a given number of men for a given period of time. They contain the required quantities not only of each item but of each size. Once developed and distributed, they may be used by the army quartermaster as a basis for the stockage of the army class II and IV depot. To develop a model stock, the army quartermaster must use the tables of size tariffs set forth in Department of Army SB 10-438.

b. Conversion Table. Experience has proved, however, that even though a model stock may be necessary to meet demands from the field, a more rapid sizing method may be necessary under combat conditions. The army quartermaster may therefore develop a method of converting the many sizes into general size groupings. The purpose of such a conversion system is to enable army class I supply points and quartermaster bath companies, the two places at which direct exchange is extensively carried on, to store and issue clothing with a minimum of time and trouble. The conversion system is also a valuable adjunct of the army salvage program under which items are repaired, resized, and returned to supply channels.

*Table I. Sizing Conversion Table**

Item	Small	Medium	Large
Coats, wool	33-36	37-39	40 and up
Drawers	28-31	32-34	36 and up
Jackets, field	34-36	38-40	40 and up
Overcoats	33-36	37-39	40 and up
Shirts	13½-14½	15-16	16½ and up
Socks	9-10	10½ and up	-----
Trousers	28-31	32-34	36 and up
Undershirts	34-36	38-40	42 and up

* As prescribed for Fifth US Army during World War II.

73. SALES STORE ITEMS

The army quartermaster distributes sales store items to officers and nurses and exchange service supplies to all troops in corps and divisions by means of quartermaster mobile sales stores. These companies operate out of the army class II and IV depot, which supplies them with all resale items. Because the sizing problem is an important factor in the distribution of officers' and nurses' clothing, the army quartermaster may develop or receive from the chief army quartermaster at theater headquarters a model stock of sales store items. This model stock is to be used as a guide for depot stockage. The quantities to be on hand in each sales section of the mobile sales company depend upon the allowances and scales prescribed by the army quartermaster or higher authority. Policies and procedures for the operation of a quartermaster sales company in corps and division areas are contained in FM 10-15. To provide sales store service to officers and nurses in army area, the army quartermaster may, with the approval of higher authority, organize and activate sales detachments of the quartermaster service organi-

zation to operate a static sales store in army area. These detachments, as well as the sales sections of the mobile sales company, will normally be controlled by the company headquarters, sales section, quartermaster mobile sales company, which may operate the sales store warehouse or section of the army class II and IV depot.

74. EXCHANGE SERVICE SUPPLIES

The quartermaster mobile sales company sells exchange service items to officers and men who cannot be served by unit or organization exchanges operated under the auspices of the Army and Air Force Exchange Service. The extent to which quartermaster sales companies are used to provide exchange service items depends upon the method prescribed by theater headquarters for the supply of nonissue items (par. 64).

75. CAPTURED ENEMY EQUIPMENT

The army quartermaster usually directs corps and divisions to collect and guard captured enemy class II and IV supplies until these supplies can be evacuated to the army area or turned over to quartermaster technical intelligence detachments (par. 103d).

76. TENTAGE

Experience has proved that the army quartermaster must maintain constant vigil over the supply of tentage within the army. Troops and units fighting in a foreign country have as many varied uses for tentage as they have missions to perform. To the army quartermaster the word tent may apply to a number of varieties from the 2-man shelter tent to the 500-man assembly tent. These tents may be used for housing, troops and supplies, headquarters, hospitals, sales stores, chapels, mess halls, and many other purposes. Though tentage is prescribed for units and organizations in tables of equipment and tables of allowances, the army quartermaster must be prepared to make issues in excess of authorized quantities.

a. Control. Tentage is usually one of the items that appear on the list of regulated or controlled items published by the chief army quartermaster at theater headquarters. The army quartermaster must therefore maintain strict control at all times over the requisition and issue of tentage to units and organizations. To do this, he usually directs that requisitions for tentage be prepared in accordance with theater and army procedures for

the requisition and issue of supplies in excess of authorized allowances.

b. Requisition. Requisitions for tentage in excess of authorized allowances should be made in letter form and routed to the army commander through command channels. These requisitions must contain complete explanation and justification for the additional allowance. Each successive headquarters evaluates the request in the light of operational necessity and approves or disapproves the requisition. The army quartermaster, in making his decision, should be guided by several important factors, among which are: Is the need temporary or permanent? Is the need confined to one particular unit or is it applicable to similar units in similar situations? If he feels that the need is temporary or localized, the army quartermaster may approve a temporary increase and pass his recommendations on to higher authority. If he feels that the need is permanent and applicable to similar units, the army quartermaster may recommend necessary changes in tables of equipment and allowances and pass his recommendation on to higher authority for submission to the Department of the Army.

c. Issues. All issues of tentage in excess of authorized allowances should, if permanent, be made on shipping tickets. Issues of tentage in excess of authorized allowances should, if temporary, be made on memorandum receipt. Issues in either case, however, should be in accordance with scales prescribed by the army quartermaster. A sample scale may be as follows:

Table II. Tent Issue Scale

<i>Unit</i>	<i>Issue</i>
Troops in army area:	
Tent, wall, large	1 per general officer
Tent, wall, small	1 per field grade officer and 1 per 2 company grade officers.
Tent, squad	6 per company or similar unit
Troops in corps area:	
Tent, wall, large	1 per general officer
Tent, wall, small	1 per field grade officer and 1 per 2 company grade officers.
Tent, squad	1 per 8 enlisted men and 1 per 4 company grade officers, if small wall tent not available.
Troops in rest area:	
Tent, wall, large	1 per general officer
Tent, wall, small	1 per field grade officer and 1 per 2 company grade officers.
Tent, squad	1 per 8 enlisted men and 1 per 4 company grade officers, if small wall tent not available.

d. Conservation. In the interest of tent conservation, the army quartermaster usually directs that every effort be made to repair tentage within using units and that no canvas items be turned in for salvage and replacement unless they are unserviceable beyond doubt. To facilitate unit tent repair, the army quartermaster may authorize the issue of tent repair kits. These kits contain such items as liquid cement, sailmaker's needles, sewing palms, tent patches, cotton rope, tent wire slips, and thread. The army quartermaster may also, with the approval of higher authority, organize and equip clothing and textile repair detachments from the quartermaster service organization to travel throughout the army area to make minor tent repairs and instruct unit tent repair personnel. These detachments may also segregate and classify tentage in need of major repair and send it to a reclamation and maintenance company.

77. CHAPLAIN SUPPLIES

The immediate responsibility of the army quartermaster for the supply of chaplains equipment within the army is not limited to the issue of desks, typewriters, and tents—items which are normally carried in the army class II and IV depot. Quartermaster items are only one category of supplies for chaplains, who must also be issued ecclesiastical property (SR 700-160-1). The supply of these items is the responsibility of the chief of chaplains in the United States and the chief of chaplains in the theater. Usually, as a matter of convenience for the chief of chaplains, who has no supply organization, the quartermaster service in a theater is given the added task of distributing ecclesiastical supplies. The army quartermaster therefore usually coordinates with the army chaplain to determine requirements for ecclesiastical supplies for command quartermasters far enough in advance for the requisitions to be processed and supply action to be coordinated by the chief of chaplains and the chief army quartermaster at theater headquarters. The items are then made available to chaplains through normal class II and IV supply channels.

78. SPECIAL SITUATIONS

The success of class II and IV supply during an operation or the phases of an operation depends upon long and arduous planning on the part of the army quartermaster, the army commander and the army staff, and the theater chief quartermaster. Advance planning is particularly important for the assault stage of an operation, since resupply must be accomplished without benefit of an established army depot, army service area, or communications

zone. Much of the information in this paragraph is beyond the limit of responsibility of the army quartermaster. It is necessary to make certain assumptions, however, to obtain a clear picture of class II and IV supply during an assault. The ideas and procedures advanced in *a* through *e* below are not intended to be mandatory; rather, they are presented as guides for planning in future operations.

a. Pre-assault Preparations. Activities in the marshaling area mark the end of the planning period and, in reality, the beginning of the assault period. Here troops are made ready for the assault. In administrative instructions published by the army G-4 section and higher authority are administrative and supply data concerning the supply system to be in effect on the far shore immediately following the assault and instructions governing activities in the marshaling area preliminary to mounting the operation. The office of the army quartermaster prepares the quartermaster annexes to these administrative orders and instructions, giving all alerted organizations as much of the supply picture as possible within limits imposed by security regulations. The class II and IV section of these annexes should list the clothing and individual equipment that troops may wear or carry during the assault, the clothing and individual equipment that troops may turn in for resupply at the earliest practicable time after the assault, the clothing and individual equipment that may accompany troops in organization vehicles, and the organizational clothing and equipment that may accompany units and organizations during the assault. Thus, class II and IV supply during the assault period is actually a matter of resupply. Resupply may be accomplished in several ways. Experience has proved, however, that the two most effective methods are the following:

- (1) *Assault packs.* Assault packs contain the essential items that each soldier needs during the assault. The items in the packs depend upon the climate of the theater in which the assault takes place and upon the nature of the operations. Assault packs, if used, should be scheduled for delivery according to specified percentages of troops ashore. The D-day convoy, for example, may contain assault packs for 5 percent of the assault force, the D-plus-2-day convoy assault packs for 5 percent of the force landing and for 3 percent of the D-day force, and the D-plus-7-day convoy assault packs for 5 percent of the force landing and for 3 percent of the D-plus-2-day force. If assault packs are used, class II and IV supply may be said to be on a unit or individual basis.

- (2) *Beach maintenance sets.* Beach maintenance sets should be prepared on the basis of factors and allowances agreed upon by the army quartermaster and the theater chief quartermaster. They should contain the essential items necessary to maintain a given number of men for a given period of time. Experience has proved that 5,000 men for 15 days is a satisfactory basis for each set. The composition of these sets depends upon the size of the assault force, the climate of the theater, and the nature of the operation. Each set may be skid-loaded and palletized (the 5,000-man set may consist of 18 pallets and weigh approximately 13 tons) so that it may be shipped and unloaded as a unit. Once landed, the skids and pallets may be used for dunnage, cover, improvised bins, and sheds. If beach maintenance sets are used, they are set up for delivery on successive convoys, beginning approximately D-plus-2-day.

b. *Assault Period.* The army quartermaster should, with the concurrence of higher authority, schedule the early arrival of the quartermaster clothing and general supplies depot company, or any of its platoons, to establish and operate beach dumps for the class II and IV supplies that arrive either in the form of assault packs or beach maintenance sets. If assault packs are used, the dump usually makes automatic issues during the first days of the assault. Requisitioning should begin as soon as practicable, however. If beach maintenance sets are used, requisitioning is normally in effect from the outset. If assault packs are used, units need merely requisition the number of packs required. If beach maintenance sets are used, unit requisitions must be itemized, for the dump must break down the set for issue. Units must provide their own transportation in all cases. Requisitions, formal and informal, must be certified by the commanding officers of requisitioning units. They need not be consolidated, however. The army quartermaster may require an additional certificate on requisitions for supplies to replace items lost or destroyed in combat. These certificates are merely statements that the items for which replacement is desired were lost or damaged in action against the enemy. The class II and IV dump will normally fill requisitions for supplies to replace worn-out or unserviceable items on an exchange basis. The army quartermaster usually requires corps and army units to make the exchange when supplies are issued. He may, on the other hand, authorize divisions and field artillery, tank, tank destroyer, and reconnaissance units to draw replacement, when necessary, and return the worn-out items to the salvage depot within a specified period of time.

c. Build-up Period. During the build-up period, the beach class II and IV dump may be closed and a beach maintenance area class II and IV depot opened. Assault packs, if used during the assault, should continue to be issued. If beach maintenance sets were used during the assault, they may be replaced by follow-up maintenance sets, which contain class II and IV supplies for 15,000 men for 30 days. Follow-up maintenance sets should, like beach maintenance sets, be assembled on the basis of factors agreed upon by the army quartermaster and the theater chief quartermaster at theater headquarters. Each set, if used, should be skid-loaded and palletized and weigh approximately 100 tons. It may contain as many as 3,000 packages of clothing, individual equipment, organizational clothing, organizational equipment, sales store items, and expendable and nonexpendable regular supplies. Sales store items should be included because quartermaster mobile sales store will probably not operate before the normal supply phase. Follow-up maintenance sets should be scheduled for delivery on follow-up convoys, beginning some time during the first 15 days of the assault. The army class II and IV depot, using army transportation, may deliver class II and IV supplies to army class I supply points. As a rule, however, the depot itself will continue to be the main source of class II and IV supplies.

d. Port Period. The port supply period of an operation usually ushers in the period of bulk supply. The use of assault packs or maintenance sets is discontinued, and virtually all class II and IV supplies arrive from the zone of the interior or the main supply base within the theater. A variation of the modified normal or alternate method of distribution may go into effect. Tarpaulins and tentage begin to arrive in quantity. If authorized by the army quartermaster, the clothing and general supplies depot company may set up a sales store at the depot, using sales detachments from T/O&E 10-500, or a quartermaster mobile sales company may be brought in for that purpose. To regulate supply and to establish an orderly flow of traffic at the depot, the depot may set up a schedule of issue days. The depot will begin to concentrate more intently upon stock control, stock levels, and day of supply estimates. The methods of distribution established during the build-up phase will normally be continued.

e. Normal Supply Period. The normal supply period begins with the establishment of a fully integrated communications zone. Any of the four methods of distribution can then go into effect. The army quartermaster should by this time be able to begin surveys and studies of replacement factors, authorized allowances, day of supply estimates, consumption rates, and levels of supply. He should also be prepared to recommend scales of allowances for

prisoners of war, American Red Cross facilities and workers, allied units operating with the army, rest centers, reinforcement camps, civilian laborers, and similar organizations and activities. His recommendations in regard to factors and scales are reviewed by higher quartermaster authority, which approves and incorporates them in theater quartermaster procedures and directives.

Section VI. CLASS III SUPPLIES

79. GENERAL

The Department of the Army defines and sets forth general policies and procedures for requisitioning, storing, and distributing class III supplies in FM 100-10, FM 10-10, and TM 10-466. The army quartermaster, in establishing a system of supply for petroleum products within the army, must be guided by these policies and regulations, directives, and procedures prescribed by theater authorities and by the knowledge that class III supply procedures normally parallel class I supply procedures. Class III supply, like class I supply, is primarily a tonnage problem. Class III supplies, like class I supplies, are normally distributed through depots and supply points and requisitioned on a daily expenditure basis.

80. REQUISITIONING PROCEDURES

a. Preparation. The daily status report is the instrument for requisitioning class III supplies. It contains information concerning stocks on hand and requirements for the next period. Corps troops, army troops, and communications zone units in the combat zone are normally grouped by next higher headquarters to facilitate the requisitioning and drawing of class III supplies in the same manner as divisions.

b. Consolidation. The daily status report is consolidated each time it is submitted to a higher headquarters. The daily status report prepared by an army class III supply point, for example, is a consolidation of the status reports submitted by the divisions that the supply point serves. Similarly, the daily status report prepared by the army class III depot is a consolidation of daily status reports submitted by army class III supply points.

c. Flow. The division quartermaster sends daily status reports to the army quartermaster through army supply point and the army class III depot. The daily status reports prepared by army class III supply points are sent to the army quartermaster through the army class III depot. The daily status reports prepared by the army class III depot are sent to the class III section, supply branch,

quartermaster section, army headquarters, which uses them as a basis for preparing replenishment requisitions in the communications zone. To prepare these requisitions accurately, the class III section may also maintain a report of stocks at all class III installations.

81. BULK REDUCTION

Though the flow of class III supplies differs in some details in various theaters of operations, several principles are universally applicable. A theater of operations normally receives the greater portion of gasoline and fuel oil in bulk aboard ocean-going tankers. Lubricants (oils and greases), solvents, and specialty items are stored, distributed, and issued in packages. A list of petroleum products commonly used in theaters of operations, showing containers sizes and other packaging information appears in FM 10-13. Upon arrival at the port of debarkation, bulk supplies may be pumped into large storage tanks near the port or they may be moved by tank car, tank truck, or pipe line to a communications zone depot. Bulk petroleum products are moved from the depot to bulk reduction points as far forward as possible, where they are reduced to 5-gallon or 55-gallon drums. Thus, under normal conditions, the basic problem of class III supply is one of bulk reduction. Shall bulk reduction take place in forward areas, at the army class III depot, or in the communications zone? The answer, which must be worked out by the army quartermaster and higher authority, depends upon the supply of drums; the availability of tank cars and tank trucks; the location of pipeheads, bargeheads, and ports; the desires of the army commander; and the tactical situation.

a. Forward Areas. Bulk reduction may take place in forward areas when the tactical situation permits, the army commander desires, a sufficient number of tank cars and tank trucks are available, and pipeheads or bargeheads are located in or near army area. In accordance with the principle that bulk petroleum be moved as far forward as possible, bulk reduction points may be established in corps or division area. These bulk reduction points, actually railheads, pipeheads, or truckheads, are supplied by bulk shipments from the army class III depot. The operation of these bulk reduction points is a task of quartermaster petroleum supply companies, mobile, which also operate class III supply points where the packaged supplies are issued to divisions or other using units. Thus, while one platoon of each petroleum supply company attached to the field army operates a bulk reduction point, the other two platoons operate class III supply points. In other words, the

five petroleum supply companies attached to the type field army are distributed as follows: two with the army supply and service group operating in the army area and one with each of the three army supply and service groups operating in corps areas. In this way, each corps area has one quartermaster petroleum supply company, which operates a bulk reduction point and up to four supply points. The bulk reduction point and the supply points comprise a class III supply point.

b. Army Depot. A certain amount of bulk reduction always takes place at the army class III depot for units, installations, and activities in the army area. Bulk reduction of all army class III requirements may take place at the class III depot when the tactical situation precludes bulk reduction in the forward areas, when pipeheads or railheads cannot be established in corps or division areas, when a sufficient number of tank cars and tank trucks are not available, and when the army commander desires forward units to receive packaged gasoline and other petroleum products. When this system is used, the depot ships petroleum products in 5-gallon or 55-gallon drums. The 55-gallon drums may be reduced to 5-gallon cans at class III supply points.

c. Communications Zone. In certain instances all bulk reduction may take place in the communications zone. If this is the case, the bulk-reduction point should be established as close to army area as practicable. When this system is used, all petroleum products arrive packaged in the army area. Procedures for bulk reduction in forward areas, at the army class III depot, and in the communications zone are contained in TM 10-466. See fig. 18.

82. DISTRIBUTION METHODS

Two methods of distribution may be used regardless of where bulk reduction takes place.

a. Normal. Under the normal method (fig. 19) the army class III distributing point commander sends the daily status report to the class III section, supply branch, quartermaster section, army headquarters, through the army class III depot. The depot, acting on its own orders or on orders from the class III section, whichever is prescribed by the army quartermaster, ships supplies in army transportation to the class III distributing point. Divisions draw class III supplies from the distributing point on a wholesale basis and haul the supplies to division breakdown areas for issue to using units. The army class III depot is refilled to prescribed levels by supplies shipped from the communications zone.

b. Alternate. Under the alternate method of distribution, class III supplies are shipped from the advance section of the communi-

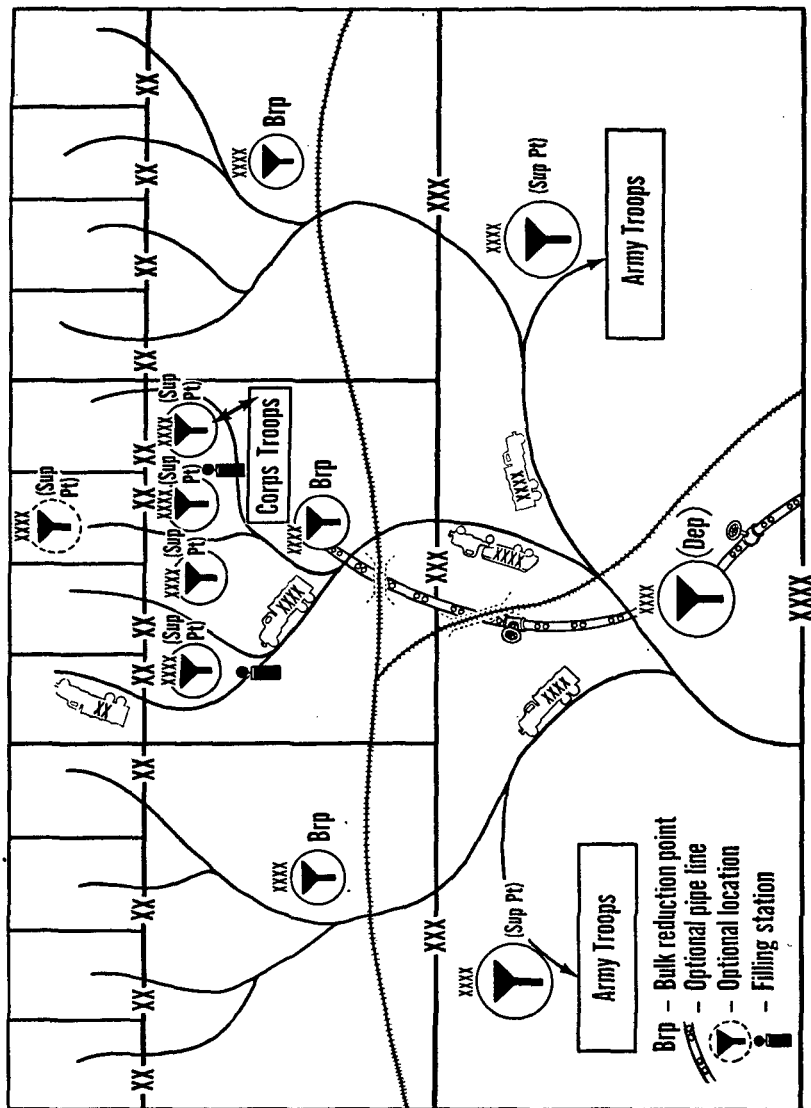


Figure 18. Typical army class III supply system.

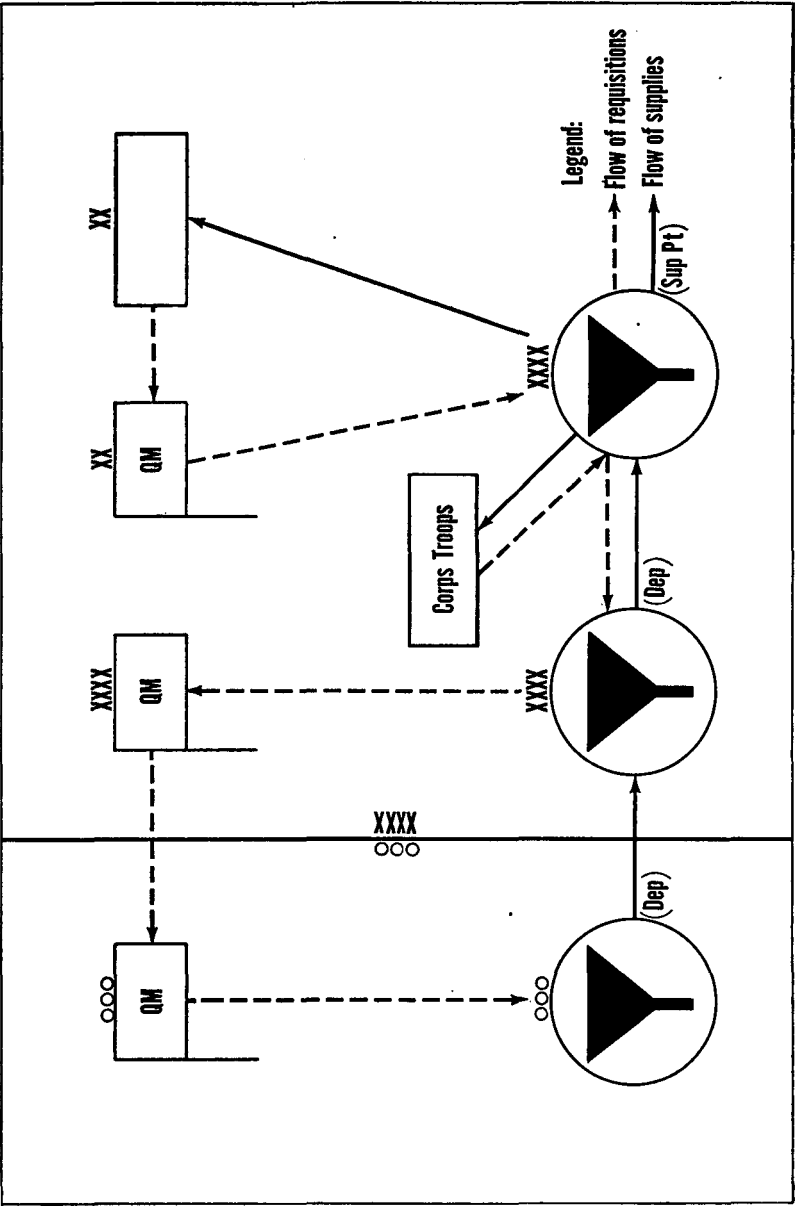


Figure 19. Normal method of distributing class III supplies.

cations zone direct to army class III distributing points without passing through the army class III depot. The depot, however, receives notification of the kinds and quantities of supplies shipped.

83. ISSUES

Army class III distributing points normally issue wholesale and on a can-for-can basis. This policy must not be interpreted to mean that army class III supply points will not issue to individual vehicles nor to divisions that do not have empty cans to exchange for full. On the contrary, individual vehicles passing through army and corps area and commanders of units that cannot procure empty cans may be fueled at army-operated filling stations. Filling stations may be established near depots, supply points, railheads, rest camps, bivouac areas, and similar installations in army and corps areas. These stations may be operated by either a quartermaster petroleum supply or a quartermaster petroleum depot company, depending upon their locations and the desires of the army quartermaster. The use of these filling stations permits individual vehicles to be fueled or refueled without disrupting normal wholesale issues at supply points and increases truck capacity, as trucks are not required to carry fuel for round trips.

84. CONTROL

The class III section, supply branch, quartermaster section, army headquarters; the quartermaster petroleum depot company; and the quartermaster petroleum supply companies are the agencies involved in the supply of petroleum products in the army.

a. Army Quartermaster Section. A few specific duties of the class III section (par. 9d) must be emphasized.

- (1) *Requirements.* The section assists the army quartermaster in coordinating matters that pertain to the computation of requirements for the procurement, storage, and distribution of class III supplies. Class III requirements for various units of the army are computed on the basis of data received from subordinate commands. This information usually consists of vehicle mileage figures, equipment consumption rates, and percentage relation of oil and grease consumption to gasoline consumption. The class III section, therefore, maintains accurate and up-to-date unit-mile statistics—a unit mile being defined as the quantity of fuel and lubricants needed to move each unit 1 mile.

- (2) *Planning.* The section recommends the over-all plan for

the distribution of petroleum products within the army. These plans must take into consideration the types, grades, and quantities of petroleum products to be distributed; the source of supply; the location of army class III distributing points and the army class III depot; the availability or accessibility of tank cars, tank trucks, pipe lines, and barges; consumption requirements for each type vehicle and organization; and the military situation. See FM 101-10, FM 10-13, and TM 10-466.

- (3) *Captured Enemy Matériel.* The section coordinates with the intelligence section, operations branch, quartermaster section, army headquarters, and the army G2 section in examining and recommending the use or disposition of captured class III supplies (par. 103e).

b. Quartermaster Petroleum Depot Company. The quartermaster petroleum depot company (par. 13f) is responsible for the operation of the army class III depot. This company is normally part of the quartermaster depot group (par. 16).

- (1) *Administration.* The army class III depot normally works 24 hours a day. The period may run from 1200 hours to 1200 hours or from 1600 to 1600 hours, whichever is prescribed by the army quartermaster. The daily status report, therefore, must reflect all transactions completed during the working day.

- (2) *Service.* The army class III depot makes shipments of petroleum products to army class III supply points or bulk reduction points. It may also, at the direction of the army quartermaster, operate supply points and filling stations in the army area.

- (3) *Testing.* The testing of petroleum products is also carried on at the army class III depot. This activity is handled by petroleum products laboratory detachments of the quartermaster service organization (par. 16). These mobile laboratories normally inspect the contents of incoming tank cars or tank trucks and the contents of storage tanks. In addition, they identify the contents of packages on which markings have been effaced, test the contents of all drums suspected of having been contaminated, and analyze all petroleum products suspected of having been sabotaged. They also determine the quality and usability of captured enemy petroleum products.

c. Quartermaster Petroleum Supply Companies. Quartermaster petroleum supply companies, mobile (par. 131g), are responsible

for the operation of army class II supply points. These companies, five of which are attached to the type field army, are normally part of the quartermaster supply and service groups in the corps and army areas (par. 16).

- (1) *Administration.* The working day of army class III distributing points corresponds to that of the army class III depot. Distributing points must send daily status reports and other requested statistical data to the army class III depot and the army quartermaster section.
- (2) *Service.* Though each distributing point is normally established to serve a division, most points serve all troops in their area. Each distributing point may operate a filling station for transient vehicles, and each distributing point must keep separate records of supplies issued to the American Red Cross and similar quasi-military organizations operating with United States military forces.

85. CONTAINERS

a. Conservation. Petroleum containers are of no value if they are lost, dirty, or in need of repair. The army quartermaster must therefore devise and put into effect a strict petroleum container conservation campaign. All units must be instructed that the policy of NO CAN NO GAS is the rule rather than the exception. Commanders must see that petroleum containers are used for no other purposes. Empty containers must be returned to class III installations.

b. Repair and Cleaning. Quartermaster petroleum companies are equipped to clean petroleum containers. The army quartermaster, however, may require class III installations to carry specified quantities of such items as closure caps and cap pins, cap assemblies, gaskets, drum plugs, drum plug wrenches, and cotter pins for replacement.

86. FIRE PREVENTION

The army quartermaster must see that each class III installation has a well-developed fire plan. Practically all fires, except those caused by enemy action, can be prevented. Each fire plan should include a list of fire precautions, which should be strictly enforced.

87. SPECIAL SITUATIONS

The following class III supply procedures present only one method of approach to the problem of petroleum supply during the

early stages of an operation. They are presented solely in the interest of future planning on the part of army quartermasters, who must make whatever changes are necessary to meet conditions within theaters of operations.

a. Assault Phase.

- (1) *Planning.* Class III tonnage planning is perhaps the most complicated part of pre-assault preparations. To compute class III tonnages, the army quartermaster must know the estimated landing date and petroleum requirements of each organization taking part in the assault. He obtains the landing dates from the army troop lists. He determines petroleum requirements by following the procedures outlined in FM 10-13. Using experience factors, he determines the operational-mile requirements of each type vehicle. Multiplying these requirements by the numbers of each type vehicle in each organization, he determines unit-mile requirements for each organization in the assault. He also uses experience factors to determine the percentages of oils and greases to gasoline and Diesel fuel.
- (2) *Operations.* In order to start each organization with a temporary supply of class III supplies, the army quartermaster usually directs that all vehicles be filled before the assault and that each vehicle carry a specified reserve in 5-gallon drums. He should select the mobile petroleum supply company that may land with the amphibious support brigades to establish and operate the initial beach dumps. At first, petroleum products may arrive in small quantities aboard various types of landing craft. Thus, beach dumps may be, until D-plus-4- or D-plus-5-day, little more than unloading points on the beach. The army quartermaster may direct that army troops use corps or divisions dumps until army dumps can be established. The practice of issuing petroleum on a drum-for-drum basis will not, as a rule, be in effect during the assault period. Instead, the army quartermaster may request division and corps quartermasters to establish drum collecting points where drums are to be held until bulk supplies become available.

b. Build-up Phase. The build-up phase brings few changes to procedures set up during the assault period. Supply over the beaches continues, and all petroleum products continue to be issued packaged. The temporary beach dumps may be closed, however, and a permanent or semipermanent class III installation

opened in the beach maintenance area. As larger and perhaps balanced and skid-loaded shipments of petroleum arrive, this class III installation becomes in fact a class III issue point. The army quartermaster may schedule the arrival of another mobile petroleum supply company to take over the truckhead, freeing the original company, which may establish and operate class III distributing points farther forward.

c. Port Phase. The opening of the port is the signal for the beginning of bulk petroleum distribution. The class III dump in the army service area may become the army class III depot or the army class III depot may be established at or near the port. In either case, the army quartermaster should have the petroleum depot company available to operate the depot. From the depot, petroleum products may be delivered by tank trucks, or pipe line, if established, to army class III supply (bulk reduction) points or direct to army class III distributing points, according to circumstances and operational needs.

d. Normal Supply Phase. The normal supply phase begins when the communications zone takes over operations in the area behind the army rear boundary and a fully integrated supply system goes into effect. Army standing operating procedures, based on directives and regulations from higher authority, prescribe the method of bulk reduction and method of distribution.

Section VII. PARTS SUPPLIES

88. CONTROL

The army quartermaster is charged with the maintenance of all quartermaster mechanical equipment and with the supply of parts necessary to perform such maintenance. The army quartermaster usually accomplishes the supply of parts through the following agencies:

a. Class II and IV Depot. The army class II and IV depot is involved in the supply of quartermaster parts for several reasons. First, quartermaster parts will normally be requisitioned and distributed through class II and IV supply channels. Second, the records maintained by the clothing and general supplies depot company provide valuable information of mutual benefit.

b. Class II and IV Branch. The class II and IV branch, quartermaster section, army headquarters, receives from the class II and IV depot information and issue experience statistics upon

which to base plans for the distribution of parts and to requisition replenishment supplies.

89. DISTRIBUTION

The class II and IV depot normally stores parts for general- and special-purpose mechanical equipment and special-purpose vehicles. The initial stockage is computed on the basis of information contained in Department of the Army Supply Catalogs, QM 7 and 8 series. These catalogs list the spare parts and accessories required for the maintenance of quartermaster mechanical equipment. Initial stockage, in other words, is found by multiplying the parts required for one item by the parts required for all similar items within the army. The stockage, however, must not exceed the limits imposed by higher authority. Replenishment is determined on the basis of issue experience, which will indicate the adjustments that can be made to insure that an adequate stock of fast-moving and often-needed parts are carried to the extent of prescribed levels and limited space available.

90. REGULATED SUPPLY

As a general rule, certain quartermaster parts are among the items that usually appear on lists of regulated items (par. 50). The army quartermaster, therefore, must pass on all such requisitions for parts and all requisitions for replenishment supplies prepared against the communications zone.

91. CREDIT SYSTEM

Experience has proved that quartermaster parts are among the items for which the theater or communications zone establishes a credit system (par. 49). The army quartermaster, therefore, has two methods of obtaining supplies from the communications zone. He may draw his entire credited amount at one time and store the parts at the army class II and IV depot; or he may submit requisitions against his credited amount to satisfy requirements as they arise.

92. CLASSIFICATION

The army quartermaster should direct that all parts be issued on an exchange basis. Parts for special-purpose equipment and vehicles should normally be issued only to quartermaster maintenance units. Parts for general-purpose equipment should be classified and issued according to the following suggested table:

Table III. General Purpose Equipment Parts

Group	Type of part	Organization
1	Field range	Using units and quartermaster reclamation and maintenance company.
2	Immersion-type water heater.	Quartermaster reclamation and maintenance company.
3	Gasoline lantern	Mantles and globes to using units. Other parts to quartermaster reclamation and maintenance company.
4	Cooking stoves	Quartermaster reclamation and maintenance company.
5	Office machines	
	a. Typewriter	Quartermaster reclamation and maintenance company.
	b. Duplicating	Limited quantities of parts easily replaced by operator to using units. Other parts to quartermaster reclamation and maintenance company.
	c. Other	Quartermaster reclamation and maintenance company.

93. ISSUE

Army quartermaster procedures should state that quartermaster parts will normally be issued through class II and IV supply channels. Reclamation and maintenance companies should submit requisitions to the battalion headquarters to which they are attached. Using units at divisional level should submit requisitions to the division quartermaster. Though army quartermaster procedures may direct that quartermaster battalions and divisions pick up parts at the army class II and IV depot, the army quartermaster may provide for the delivery of parts to class I supply points in the same manner as class II and IV supplies.

94. IMPROVISATION

The army quartermaster may convert an otherwise unusable semitrailer into a mobile spare parts depot. This vehicle, may deliver parts to quartermaster reclamation and maintenance companies and using units throughout the combat zone. He may use converted $\frac{1}{4}$ -ton or $\frac{3}{4}$ -ton trucks as mobile parts stockrooms, operating them with reclamation and maintenance companies so that each such company may have constant source of parts supply. As a rule, the mobile spare parts depot should stock a 15-day supply of parts, each reclamation and maintenance company a 5- to 7-day supply, and each using unit a 2- to 3-day limited supply.

CHAPTER 5

SERVICE

Section I. SALVAGE

95. GENERAL

Salvage in the combat zone may be divided into the following groups: worn-out, destroyed, or deteriorated matériel that has been turned in for replacement; equipment of the sick, wounded, and battle casualties; matériel that has been lost, abandoned, or discarded on the battlefield; and captured enemy matériel. Much of this property is serviceable matériel that can be issued to troops either with or without repair. The term "salvage operations" or "salvage activities" in the combat zone means any of the steps involved in the collection, receipt, processing, and disposition of salvage matériel.

96. CONTROL

One army quartermaster may vest control of salvage operations in the supply branch, another in the field service branch, and a third may create a separate salvage branch. Salvage operations do not constitute an entity in themselves. In the type field army discussed in this manual salvage and its related activities are placed under the field service branch.

97. ORGANIZATION

The army quartermaster usually designates as army quartermaster salvage officer the chief of the salvage and reclamation section, field service branch, quartermaster section, army headquarters. This officer, his section, and the salvage and reclamation and maintenance companies under his operational control make up what may be called the army salvage service.

98. COMPANY DEPLOYMENT

The salvage service of the type field army discussed in this manual consists of four quartermaster salvage companies and five quartermaster reclamation and maintenance companies. These units are distributed as follows: one of each type company in

each of the army quartermaster supply and service groups operating in the three corps areas and the remaining companies in the army quartermaster supply and service group operating in the army area. This organization, as well as the methods of operation described in the following paragraphs, is neither standardized or mandatory. Any scheme may be adapted and changed by the army quartermaster to meet conditions within the theater or combat zone.

99. COLLECTION

a. Unit Point. The collection of salvage in the combat zone begins with combat units. Whenever the tactical situation permits, unit and organization commanders organize reconnaissance patrols and unit collecting squads to locate, collect, and deliver salvage to unit collecting points.

b. Division Points. Division salvage collecting points are normally set up at or near division class I supply points so that trucks sent back by units to draw rations may evacuate salvage at the same time. These division collecting points are usually operated by the division quartermaster's class II and IV personnel. Additional personnel may be obtained, if necessary, from quartermaster salvage companies under the control of the army quartermaster. Division collecting points may also receive salvage collected by salvage patrols and special troops in the division area.

c. Army Points. Army salvage collecting points are normally established at or near army class I supply points so that division transportation sent back to draw class I supplies may evacuate salvage at the same time. Though army collecting points may be in corps area, they are operated by salvage companies under the control of the army quartermaster. In corps and army area, patrols from salvage collecting points conduct a methodical and thorough search in all areas through which troops have passed. They make an equally methodical and thorough search for Government property that might have fallen into the hands of civilian populations in liberated and occupied territory. Army salvage collecting points in corps areas may also receive salvage from corps, army, and communications zone troops in the combat zone.

d. Army Salvage Center. A central army salvage collecting point, or army salvage center, may be set up in army area. This center may receive salvage from forward army salvage collecting points and from army salvage collecting points serving the army area.

100. SEGREGATION

The processing of salvage should begin at the lowest echelon practicable. Sorting is the first step in processing, and segregation of quartermaster items from nonquartermaster items is the first step in sorting.

a. Division Collecting Points. A superficial sorting normally takes place at division collecting points.

- (1) *Nonquartermaster items.* Nonquartermaster items, except those requiring special routing (TM 10-260), are assembled according to service and shipped in specially marked lots to the army salvage collecting point.
- (2) *Quartermaster items.* Quartermaster items, except those requiring special routing (TM 10-260), are divided into two main categories—serviceable and unserviceable—and sent to the army salvage collecting point, unless they can be utilized immediately.

b. Army Collecting Points. A more thorough sorting is normally conducted at the army salvage collecting points.

- (1) *Nonquartermaster items.* At army salvage collecting points, salvage specialists from other technical services decide upon the disposition of nonquartermaster items.
- (2) *Quartermaster items.* Quartermaster items are divided into such categories as clothing and textiles, footwear, canvas and webbing, and general supplies and classified according to condition and utility.

101. CLASSIFICATION

The classification codes and standards for quartermaster salvage are explained in TM 10-260. Salvage collecting points use these codes and standards to determine the proper sorting and routing of salvage. Though the processing of salvage should begin at the lowest possible echelon, thorough classification usually does not take place until the salvage reaches the army salvage center. The army quartermaster should direct, nevertheless, that a preliminary classification take place at the division collecting point, whenever the tactical situation permits, to enable usable salvage to be returned to service without unnecessary delay, hauling, and handling. The division quartermaster, for example, should not return to the army salvage collecting point new or slightly used matériel that can be used to maintain the authorized division reserve. Similarly, the army salvage collecting point should not ship to the army salvage center matériel that can be repaired and reissued in the forward areas. Finally, the army

salvage center should ship to the communications zone only those items that are beyond the capacity of maintenance and repair facilities in the army area because of quantity or condition, items excess to quartermaster service within the army, and obsolete matériel and scrap.

102. METHODS OF OPERATION

a. *Normal.* If the suggested normal method of operation (fig. 20) is used, the army quartermaster establishes in corps areas an army salvage collecting point for each division in the corps and two army collecting points for salvage collected or turned in by corps, army, and other troops in the corps area. These collecting points should normally be located at or near army class I supply points.

- (1) *Forward areas.* Salvage collecting points in forward areas, after a fairly thorough sorting and classification of items, may send to a reclamation and maintenance company or a laundry company repairable and soiled items for which divisions have an immediate need. The laundry company, after laundering the items, sends the salvage to a reclamation and maintenance company which, after repairs have been made, will send the items to the place designated by the army quartermaster for reissue. This place may be a class I supply point or a bath company. It may be the army class II and IV depot. The army salvage collecting point normally sends to the army salvage center items for which divisions do not have an immediate need; items that cannot be laundered or repaired in the forward area because of quantity or condition; unrepairable items; and scrap.
- (2) *Army area.* The army salvage center, or collecting points, in the army area receive salvage from the forward salvage collecting points. The center, if established, may consist of the two quartermaster salvage companies, two quartermaster semimobile laundry companies, and two quartermaster reclamation and maintenance companies that are part of the quartermaster supply and service groups in the army area. It is capable of sorting, classifying, laundering, and repairing the larger portion of the salvage that it receives. When augmented by civilian labor or by labor from quartermaster service companies, it may operate a metal repair shop, scrap metal yard, drycleaning shops, and tailor shops. Items reclaimed and repaired in the army salvage center are

normally sent to the army class II and IV depot for reissue. Items beyond the capacity and facilities of army reclamation and maintenance units, excess items, and scrap are sent to the communications zone.

b. Alternate. The alternate method of operation differs from the suggested normal method in two respects.

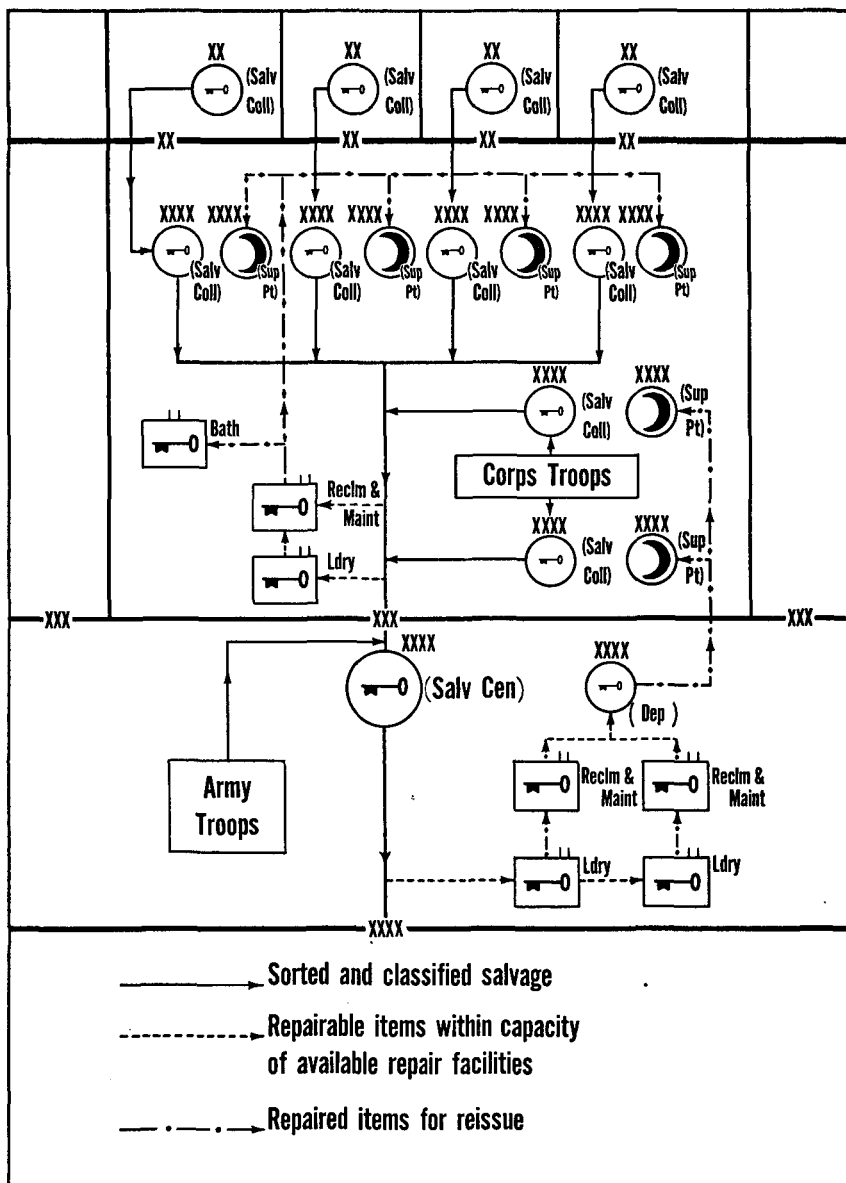


Figure 20. Normal flow of salvage (suggested).

- (1) *Forward areas.* Instead of establishing an army salvage collecting point for each division, the army quartermaster may establish in each corps area a central salvage collecting point for all corps elements. He may then develop these corps collecting points into corps salvage centers by locating laundry and reclamation and maintenance companies in the same general area. He then places the units comprising the corps salvage center under a headquarters and headquarters detachment, quartermaster battalion.
- (2) *Army area.* If the alternate method is used, the second major difference is the establishment of a salvage center for the army in the advance section of the communications zone, rather than in the army area. The army salvage collecting points established in army area, if this method is used, normally handle the overflow from forward installations and send salvage to the communications zone. They also act as salvage collecting points for corps troops, army troops, and communications zone units in the combat zone.

103. CAPTURED ENEMY MATÉRIEL

Once captured, enemy matériel becomes the property of the United States and must be safeguarded in the same manner as all other Government property. Captured enemy matériel, except those new and unusual items that receive special handling for intelligence purposes (par. 26), enters the United States supply system as salvage and is treated as salvage until it is disposed of as scrap or excess or surplus property or is declared suitable for issue to prisoners of war or United States or allied forces.

a. Control. All items of captured enemy matériel that may be classified as quartermaster items become the responsibility of the army quartermaster, who may assign the tasks of coordinating and supervising captured enemy matériel matters to a section in either the field service or the operations branch. In the quartermaster section of the type field army discussed in this manual, the captured enemy matériel section is considered a part of the salvage section of the field service branch.

b. Location and Collection. Information as to the location of enemy quartermaster matériel may be gained from the intelligence section of the operations branch, salvage patrols, civil affairs military government agencies, and other special staff sections of army headquarters. Having discovered, from any source, that captured enemy matériel exists at a certain location

immediate steps should be taken to place the matériel under guard to prevent unauthorized dissipation, and a technical intelligence detachment (par. 22b) should be sent to the spot as quickly as possible. Just as unit commanders are responsible for salvage discipline, so is the reporting and safeguarding of captured enemy matériel a responsibility of command. Whenever the tactical situation permits, therefore, unit, organization, division, and corps commanders must cooperate in the location and safeguarding of captured enemy matériel until the matériel can be accepted by a representative of the appropriate army supply section.

c. Reporting. The captured enemy matériel unit should distribute to the commodity section of the office of the army quartermaster inventories of captured enemy matériel and request recommendations for retaining any or all of the items for army use. The captured enemy matériel unit may then review the recommendations and send to G-4 extracted lists of items not required for military purposes that may be used for civilian relief. It should follow similar procedures for items belonging to the other technical services. When recommendations are complete on all the items on any one inventory, they are usually presented to the army quartermaster for approval and decision as to disposition to be made.

d. Disposition. The captured enemy matériel unit may prepare a release for the items that have been recommended for army use by a commodity section of the office of the army quartermaster, G4, or another technical service. The agency that made the recommendation for use must arrange for the actual transfer of matériel. Because the captured enemy matériel unit should normally have no supply function nor become involved in the physical transfer of matériel, the agency concerned must make the necessary arrangements for transportation. When the supplies selected for army use have been picked up, used, or placed in army stocks, the agency concerned should notify the captured enemy matériel unit so that records may be brought up to date. Captured enemy matériel not recommended for army use will normally be released to the communications zone through the army G4.

e. Use. As a rule, captured enemy matériel should be regarded first as a source of supply for prisoners of war, civilian relief, cobelligerent or partisan forces, and United States and allied forces.

- (1) *Class I supplies.* Captured enemy subsistence should, after examination for contamination, be issued to prisoners of war. It may be augmented by United States

items, when necessary. If present in sufficient quantities, it may be used in the menus established for displaced persons; civilians in occupied or liberated territory; and cobelligerent, partisan, and allied forces.

- (2) *Class II and IV supplies.* Captured enemy class II and IV supplies are processed, if recommended for use, through normal supply and salvage channels. They are normally issued first to prisoners of war and second to civil affairs military government agencies for civilian relief. Certain items, however, may be issued to United States forces in place of standard United States equipment. This category includes parts and tools that can be used on United States equipment, items which after economical modification or alteration can be adapted for United States use, and items that by cannibalization or conversion can be used by the United States forces for purposes other than that for which they were originally intended.
- (3) *Class III supplies.* Captured petroleum products may, after examination and testing, be issued to prisoners of war for heating and cooking purposes. In particularly mobile situations, captured enemy petroleum, if of the proper rating and grade, may be used in United States vehicles. Other captured petroleum products may be turned over to civilian affairs military government agencies or to appropriate agencies for issue to cobelligerent, partisan, and allied forces.

104. RECORDS AND REPORTS

The army quartermaster normally directs that each army salvage collecting point prepare, maintain, and submit specified reports and records. These reports are combined with those of quartermaster laundry and quartermaster reclamation and maintenance companies to give the army quartermaster a good indication of the extent and efficiency of the army salvage program. The form of the reports and the frequency of submission depends upon the military situation, company work loads, and the desires of the army quartermaster. As a rule, army salvage collecting points should submit comprehensive daily reports to the parent company and weekly estimates to the army quartermaster. The salvage companies, in turn, should submit to the army quartermaster comprehensive monthly reports covering the activities of all salvage installations under their control.

Section II. RECLAMATION AND MAINTENANCE

105. ALLOCATION

Efficient reclamation and maintenance demand that reclamation and maintenance operations be assigned to specific echelons. Where and by whom any given operation is to be performed are determined by the nature of repairs, time available, skill of personnel, and availability of tools, equipment, and parts. All organizations, however, are provided with sufficient trained personnel and equipment, tools, and parts to accomplish their prescribed mission. Repairs are performed at the lowest echelon practicable. Equipment that can be maintained by operating personnel should not be sent to a quartermaster reclamation and maintenance company. Equipment that can be reclaimed or repaired by a quartermaster reclamation and maintenance company should not be returned to the army area or the communications zone.

106. CATEGORIES

a. *Quartermaster Equipment.* Quartermaster equipment may be divided into the following main categories:

- (1) *General equipment.* This category covers such quartermaster items as steel helmets, tents, gasoline lanterns, stoves, and other items used by soldiers and units of all branches and services.
- (2) *Special-purpose equipment.* This category covers such quartermaster items as ice-cream plants and sewing machines that are used only by quartermaster troops or quartermaster units.
- (3) *Special-purpose vehicles.* This category covers such quartermaster items as laundry, bath, bakery, shoe repair, clothing repair, and textile repair trailers that are used only by quartermaster troops or quartermaster units.
- (4) *Materials-handling equipment.* This category covers such quartermaster items as fork lift trucks, platform trucks, and roller conveyors that are used by all branches and services for the storage and handling of supplies.
- (5) *Office equipment and furniture.* This category covers such quartermaster items as typewriters, duplicating machines, tables, desks, and filing cabinets that are used by all branches and services.

b. *Maintenance.* Maintenance, exclusive of preventive maintenance, which is a type of maintenance rather than a category, may be divided into the following basic categories:

- (1) *Organizational.* Organizational maintenance is the work that using units may perform on their equipment to keep it in good running order.
- (2) *Field.* Field maintenance is the work performed by designated maintenance agencies in direct support of using units. Quartermaster field maintenance is performed by the quartermaster reclamation and maintenance company, semimobile.
- (3) *Depot.* Depot maintenance is the major overhauling or complete rebuilding of a piece of equipment, its parts, assemblies, or subassemblies.

107. QUARTERMASTER RESPONSIBILITIES

a. Organizational Maintenance. The army quartermaster is indirectly responsible for the organizational maintenance of quartermaster items in that he provides units with limited quantities of certain parts and provides for the proper training of maintenance personnel.

b. Field Maintenance. The army quartermaster is directly responsible for the field maintenance of quartermaster items through the reclamation and maintenance companies under his operational control.

108. RECLAMATION AND MAINTENANCE COMPANIES

a. Employment. The type field army discussed in this manual is provided with five semimobile quartermaster reclamation and maintenance companies. These companies are distributed as follows: one operating in each corps area as a part of a quartermaster supply and service group and two operating in the army area as part of the army area quartermaster supply and service group. The army quartermaster, guided by theater and army policies and directives, must develop a system of employment best suited to the needs of the military situation.

- (1) *Forward areas.* The army quartermaster may direct that the three companies operating in the corps areas function as platoons and/or sections. While one platoon of each company may remain in the corps area to operate what may be called a corps field maintenance installation, the other platoon, operating by sections, may serve as a mobile or roving reclamation and maintenance unit. If this system is used, the platoon in the corps area will normally handle repairs that are beyond the capacities of the roving sections. It may also repair

salvage delivered to it from a nearby army salvage collecting point. The roving sections, on the other hand, may concentrate upon such items as water heaters, field ranges, tent stoves, tents, tarpaulins, typewriters, gasoline lanterns, and special-purpose items and vehicles that require third echelon, field maintenance.

- (2) *Army area.* The two quartermaster reclamation and maintenance units in the army area, though not equipped to perform depot maintenance, may be able to repair certain items beyond the capacity of the companies in the forward areas. Whenever possible, these companies should operate semipermanent installations with a certain amount of local fixed equipment. Beside handling matériel received from forward areas and corps and army troops, these two companies may concentrate on office equipment and materials-handling equipment used at army headquarters and army depots. Whenever required, the army quartermaster may send sections or teams from these two companies to augment the companies in forward areas. In this connection, experience has proved that field range and office machine maintenance and inspection teams should be established and used quite extensively.

b. Operations. The work of quartermaster reclamation and maintenance companies may be divided into three parts.

- (1) *Repair.* The work the companies perform on salvage clothing, equipage, and general equipment may be called repair or reclamation. These reclamation activities are an integral part of the salvage operation.
- (2) *Maintenance.* The work the companies perform on special-purpose equipment and vehicles and materials-handling equipment may be called maintenance. Maintenance activities are an entity in themselves and are carried on according to definite policies and procedures.
- (3) *Training.* The training activities of the companies consist of the on-the-spot training given to unit maintenance personnel. This phase of the company's work is normally performed by the mobile or roving sections, which train and instruct unit personnel during actual reclamation and maintenance operations.

109. UNSERVICEABLE MATÉRIEL

Quartermaster equipment that a using unit cannot repair is normally turned in to a quartermaster reclamation and maintenance

nance company. Though exchange of an unserviceable item for a serviceable item is usual, it is not mandatory. If the reclamation and maintenance company believes that the item can be repaired within a reasonable period of time, the using unit must get along temporarily with what it has. If replacement is necessary, however, the army quartermaster must make every effort to send a replacement item as soon as possible.

110. MODIFICATION OF EQUIPMENT

A modification is an authorized change in the design or assembly of an adopted item of matériel. Modification is authorized only when it prevents breakage or destruction of matériel, substantially improves effectiveness, or safeguards personnel. The using unit takes the first step in modification by reporting an unsatisfactory item to the army quartermaster and by recommending changes. If the army quartermaster finds merit in the recommendation, he may forward it to higher headquarters. He must be certain, however, that the proposed change will benefit all units using similar equipment throughout the Army, that the changes are not the result of peculiar seasonal or operational conditions, and that the changes are economically to the best interest of the military service.

111. CANNIBALIZATION

Cannibalization is the use of parts from one piece of equipment to repair or restore another piece of equipment. Though the army quartermaster expects and normally directs reclamation and maintenance companies to use cannibalization to the maximum extent, he must impress on these companies the fact that no item may be cannibalized unless it is beyond economical repair or conversion for a purpose other than that for which it was originally intended.

112. RECORDS AND REPORTS

The army quartermaster must direct that each reclamation and maintenance company prepare and maintain specified records and reports. He may direct that these records be submitted to his office at specified intervals. These records are combined and correlated with those from salvage and laundry companies to give information concerning the extent and effectiveness of the salvage operation. The procurement of supply through repair can be effective only if the quantities of unserviceable items and the parts needed to place those items in a serviceable condition are

closely integrated into the stock control system. The projected availability of items from this source can then be balanced carefully against procurement from other sources.

Section III. LAUNDRY

113. MISSION

Experience has indicated that the laundry units organic to division are capable of providing only limited laundry service. The army quartermaster is therefore concerned with providing laundry service for a large portion of troops, for hospitals, troop laundry, and salvage material.

114. COMPANY DEPLOYMENT

Experience has shown that ten quartermaster semimobile laundry companies should be at the disposal of the army quartermaster for an army of approximately 400,000 troops. Two of these companies should be attached to each of the quartermaster supply and service groups in the three corps areas, and four companies should be attached to the quartermaster supply and service group in the army area.

115. CONTROL

Where possible, the quartermaster semimobile laundry companies may be grouped with quartermaster bath, reclamation and maintenance, salvage, and service companies and placed under a quartermaster battalion headquarters so that quartermaster service may be functionalized. In operations involving only a small number of troops, the company may be attached directly to a division or task force. The commander of the force directs the employment of the company. When components of the company are deployed throughout the army, the commander of the force to which they are attached normally orders the laundry unit to be attached to another company of his command for supply and mess. If the components are close to each other, company administrative matters may be cleared through company headquarters. If the company is spread over a large area, however, each part is more or less self-sufficient and responsible to the higher administrative unit to which it is attached. In all cases, the army quartermaster retains operational control of the company.

116. PRIORITIES

The army quartermaster should establish priorities for laundry service to prevent the capacity of quartermaster semimobile

laundry companies from becoming overtaxed because of unanticipated demands, lack of adequate facilities, and other exigencies of the military situation. Though these priorities may be altered to meet changing conditions, hospital requirements must always receive first priority. Excessive hospital requirements should be met at the expense of other work, which may be allowed to overflow to laundry units in the rear.

a. Corps Area. The army quartermaster may adopt the following priorities for laundry companies operating in the corps area:

- (1) Priority I. Hospital requirements.
- (2) Priority II. Division troop requirements.
- (3) Priority III. Corps troop requirements.
- (4) Priority IV. Salvage.

b. Army Area. The army quartermaster may adopt the following priorities for laundry companies operating in the army area.

- (1) Priority I. Hospital requirements.
- (2) Priority II. Army troop requirements.
- (3) Priority III. Salvage.

117. RECORDS AND REPORTS

Army quartermaster procedures should instruct quartermaster semimobile laundry companies to submit recurring reports to the office of the army quartermaster. These reports, which may be submitted weekly or monthly, should give accurate statistics concerning the total amount of work done and the total quantities of supplies used.

Section IV. BATH

118. RESPONSIBILITY

The army quartermaster is charged with the responsibility of providing bath service to troops in the combat zone.

119. COMPANIES

To accomplish his bath mission, the army quartermaster is provided with a sufficient number of quartermaster bath companies, semimobile (par. 13*b*). Experience indicates that five companies are required for a field army of approximately 400,000 troops.

a. Deployment. The bath companies are normally deployed as follows: one in each quartermaster supply and service group in the three corps areas and two in the quartermaster supply and service group in the army area.

b. Operations. The army quartermaster may use the quartermaster bath companies under his operational control in several different ways. He may send platoons or sections into division areas to augment the limited service rendered by divisional bath units. He may divide the companies into platoons or sections and deploy these elements within the corps area. If delousing is required, the companies usually operate as platoons. If delousing is not required, the companies may operate as sections on the basis of one section in support of each division.

c. Augmentation. The army quartermaster may organize disinfection and bath detachments from the quartermaster service organizations to provide additional bath and delousing service. These may be attached to bath companies, platoons, or sections, as needed.

120. RELATED SERVICES

Quartermaster bath companies usually have a dual mission—to bathe troops and to exchange clean clothing for soiled clothing. There is a definite relationship therefore between quartermaster bath companies and quartermaster laundry companies and between quartermaster bath companies and quartermaster reclamation and maintenance companies. Under certain circumstances, the army quartermaster may find it feasible to establish bathing and clothing exchange centers, which may be composed of units or sections from each of the three types of companies mentioned. When this method is used, the bath section sends bath towels as well as soiled clothing turned in by troops to the laundry section. From the laundry, the cleaned clothing goes to the reclamation and maintenance section which, after the necessary repairs have been made, returns the clothing to the bath section for reissue on an exchange basis. Under other conditions, it may be necessary for each company or section to operate independently. The army quartermaster must then develop a practical system for maintaining the prescribed stock of clothing at the bath company. A possible solution would be for the bath company or section to obtain clean clothing from a class I supply point in exchange for soiled clothing turned in by troops at the bath unit.

121. RECORDS AND REPORTS

Army quartermaster procedures should require each bath company to prepare and maintain records and reports and to submit these reports to the office of the army quartermaster. Normally, the technical reports required by the office of the army quartermaster

master will consist of summaries of production records. The technical reports, which should be prepared on forms prescribed by the office of the army quartermaster and submitted as frequently as prescribed in army quartermaster directives, should contain the following information: number of baths furnished; hours in operation; operating supplies used and left in balance; number of supplies, spare parts, or tools in critical supply; and remarks pertinent to the proper functioning of the installation.

CHAPTER 6

RETROGRADE MOVEMENTS

122. DEFINITIONS

a. Retrograde. A retrograde movement is any movement of a command to the rear or away from the enemy. It may be forced by the enemy or be made voluntarily. It may be a withdrawal from action, a retirement, or a delaying action and must be carried out in sequence.

b. Withdrawal. A withdrawal from action is an operation by which a force disengages itself from the enemy. A retirement is an operation by which a force seeks to refuse decisive combat under the existing situation by marching away from the enemy.

c. Delay. A delaying action is an operation by which a force seeks to delay the advance of a superior enemy.

123. LOGISTICAL SUPPORT

Logistical support for retrograde movements is simple in theory but difficult in practice. The difficulties are largely due to a situation in which the impetus of supply continues to be from rear to front during a period in which there is very little actual movement. Logistical support for retrograde movements should be as carefully planned as logistical support for advances, for in theory there is little difference between the two. Lines of communication and supply channels set up for advancing troops should be changed only in emergencies for troops in retrograde movements.

124. LOGISTICAL PLANNING

The army G4 section is normally charged with the responsibility of developing plans for logistical support during retrograde movements. To discharge this responsibility, he must work with the general and special staff sections of army headquarters in the same manner as for logistical support for an advance. Planning for retrograde movements must be a continuing process. While the offensive remains the dominant concern, commanders and their staffs must be familiar with and plan for the logistical problems that are involved in the event of a withdrawal. The army quartermaster must therefore be prepared to implement the plans devel-

oped by the army G4 and higher authority when the army commander orders a retrograde movement. He must have ready procedures, directive, and instructions for units, individuals, and installations under his operational control.

125. LOGISTICAL PRINCIPLES

Logistical support during retrograde movements should be based on the following principles:

a. Continuity of Support. A logistical plan for retrograde movement must provide continuity of support for all elements of the withdrawing force—the covering force as well as the main withdrawing body. A retrograde movement must be begun by a withdrawal from action. The army commander may find it necessary in many cases, however, to launch a counterattack against the enemy as a preliminary move to create temporarily favorable conditions for the withdrawal. Support of the counterattack becomes the first problem of the army G4 and the army supply services.

- (1) *Counterattack support.* A counterattack may be of considerable assistance to the technical services, for it tends to expend and consume supplies that would otherwise have to be destroyed or evacuated. Quartermaster support during the counterattack is essentially the same as for the support of an advance, except that supplies expended should be replaced only to the extent necessary to sustain the limited objectives of the attack.
- (2) *Covering force support.* While providing support for the counterattack, the army G4 and the technical services should make provisions for the support of the covering force that will remain in position to protect the main withdrawing body. Supplies and support for the covering force should, if possible, be obtained from forward supply points or installations, which may transfer to the covering force supplies and equipment excess to the needs of the elements of the main body scheduled for early withdrawal. Additional supplies, if required, may be shipped from the rear. This policy tends to reduce the necessity of forward movement of supplies from the rear areas and to further reduce the supplies in forward installations. Supplies for the covering force should be brought well forward, preferably under the cover of darkness, at least 24 hours before the scheduled withdrawal, and dumped near the positions to be occupied by covering force.

- (3) *Main body support.* Provision for the supply of the main withdrawing body should be made concurrently with provision for the support of the counterattack and the covering force. Thus arises the paradoxical situation of continuing support as for an advance while preparing for a withdrawal. The main body withdraws, in accordance with the commander's plan, from phase line to phase line or defense area to defense area. Supplies needed during such a movement, in quantities sufficient only for contemplated operations, may be moved from front to rear or rear to front, depending upon the situation. The supplies moved from front to rear should normally be those at forward supply installations not needed for the support of either the counterattack or the covering force. The supplies moved from the rear to front should normally be those from installations in the army or corps areas, as such a policy tends to reduce the supplies that may have to be evacuated from those installations. As a rule, replenishment shipments from the communications zone may stop or be limited only to essential items once the withdrawal actually begins. Though logistical support must be provided for each successive defense position, support for the final defense position must be the primary consideration. This position is normally supplied by shipments from the rear, which should contain quantities of supplies and equipment necessary to support contemplated operations. These contemplated operations may be a counterattack designed to start the cycle over, a delaying action designed to gain time at the expense of ground, or an offensive designed to regain the initiative.

b. Echelonment. Echelonment during a retrograde movement is the system by which service and support elements withdraw so as not to interfere with tactical movement. Whenever possible, service troops and installations should be scheduled to withdraw at night some time before the withdrawal of the main body. The army quartermaster in directing the movements of quartermaster units must be careful not to disturb, except when absolutely necessary, the echelonment that existed during the advance. A quartermaster subsistence supply company, for example, should occupy in the first defensive position essentially the same relation to the supported troops that it occupied during the advance. As the company is echeloned back, a forward platoon or section should always remain open to support the covering force. The other platoons or

sections continue to operate normally to support the main withdrawing force.

c. Simplicity. Experience has proved that service elements can be more successfully and simply withdrawn at night than during the day. This policy is equally applicable to the evacuation of supplies. Simplicity is furthered, if no unnecessary changes in formation is made, if zones of action are assigned to subordinate elements, and if lines of communications are unaltered except in emergencies.

d. Coordination and Control. A commander should provide for coordination and control by prescribing in withdrawal orders such factors as times of withdrawal, zones of action, routes, priorities of supply and movement, objectives, and successive or phased boundaries.

(1) *Boundaries.* The establishment of boundaries is of considerable importance to the army G4, the army quartermaster, and the other technical service officers. It helps to eliminate the confusion that might occur if regimental, division, corps, and army troops should become hopelessly intermingled in defense areas. As a rule, divisions should establish the rear boundaries for regiments; corps, for divisions; army, for corps; and the theater, for army. Once established, adherence to boundaries should become a command responsibility.

(2) *Forward movement.* Forward movement during the actual withdrawal should be reduced to a minimum or completely stopped. Normally, however, the only forward movement should be that of supplies from the rear needed to support contemplated operations in successive defense areas or the final defense position.

e. Flexibility. Because the enemy can be expected to use all the means at his disposal to disrupt the organized retrograde movement, the army commander and the army G4 must have several alternate plans. The plan(s) should indicate possible detours, alternate routes and defense areas, and substitute or modified procedures.

f. Disposition of Supplies and Equipment. All supplies and equipment should be evacuated, if possible. Those that cannot be evacuated must be destroyed. Every precaution must be taken to prevent usable supplies and equipment from falling into the hands of the enemy. Indoctrination in this principle should be regarded as a command function. Units and individuals must be trained in the specific methods that are most effective for destroying supplies and equipment or destroying the value of supplies and equipment to the enemy by the removal or destruction of

essential parts, assemblies, or other components. The army quartermaster in procedures, policies, and directive for retrograde movements may set forth the following ways of denying equipment to the enemy:

- (1) *Destruction.* The destruction of quartermaster supplies should normally be regarded as a last resort. Supplies that must be abandoned must be destroyed, however. This is a policy that cannot be overemphasized. Destruction of supplies is a *command decision*, but once made everything that cannot be evacuated or issued must be destroyed.
- (2) *Issue to troops.* The army quartermaster may authorize commanders of forward installations to make a one-time clearance issue of supplies to all troops normally served once a retrograde movement has begun.
- (3) *Evacuation.* The evacuation of quartermaster supplies is normally a part of the logistical support plan for a retrograde movement. The supplies may be evacuated to positions to be occupied by the covering force, to successive defense areas, or to the final defense position.
- (4) *Issue to civilians.* The army quartermaster may, after permission has been received from higher authority, allow commanders of forward supply installations or even army depots, if necessary, to issue supplies to local civilians. This practice, if allowed, should take place after supplies have been evacuated or issued to troops.

PART TWO

QUARTERMASTER ORGANIZATION AND SERVICE IN CORPS

CHAPTER 7

INTRODUCTION

126. PURPOSE

The purpose of Part Two is to delineate the responsibility for quartermaster operations at corps level and to discuss facilities and procedure used at this level to provide the supplies and services for which the quartermaster service is responsible.

127. SCOPE

Part Two is designed to provide information relative to quartermaster organization and operation at corps level. It is organized to show the differences in procedure caused by the employment of a corps as either an independent or subordinate element of command. It is based on information contained in FM 100-10 and assumes an understanding of the fundamental doctrines of quartermaster activities in theaters of operations as set forth in FM 10-10.

CHAPTER 8

INDEPENDENT CORPS

128. GENERAL

When the corps is operating separately and independently, it becomes an administrative as well as a tactical organization. The corps commander has responsibility identical to that of any army commander. He assumes responsibility for the supply of his corps. In this case, the general and special staff sections of the corps function like the general and special staff sections of an army.

129. QUARTERMASTER SECTION

a. Strength. The table of organization and equipment for corps headquarters (T/O&E 52-1) prescribes the normal strength of the corps quartermaster section and the personnel augmentation necessary for the operation of an independent corps, when specifically authorized by the Department of the Army. Though this table is based on a careful study of the needs of the section, it may be changed by proper authority to meet new developments of modern warfare.

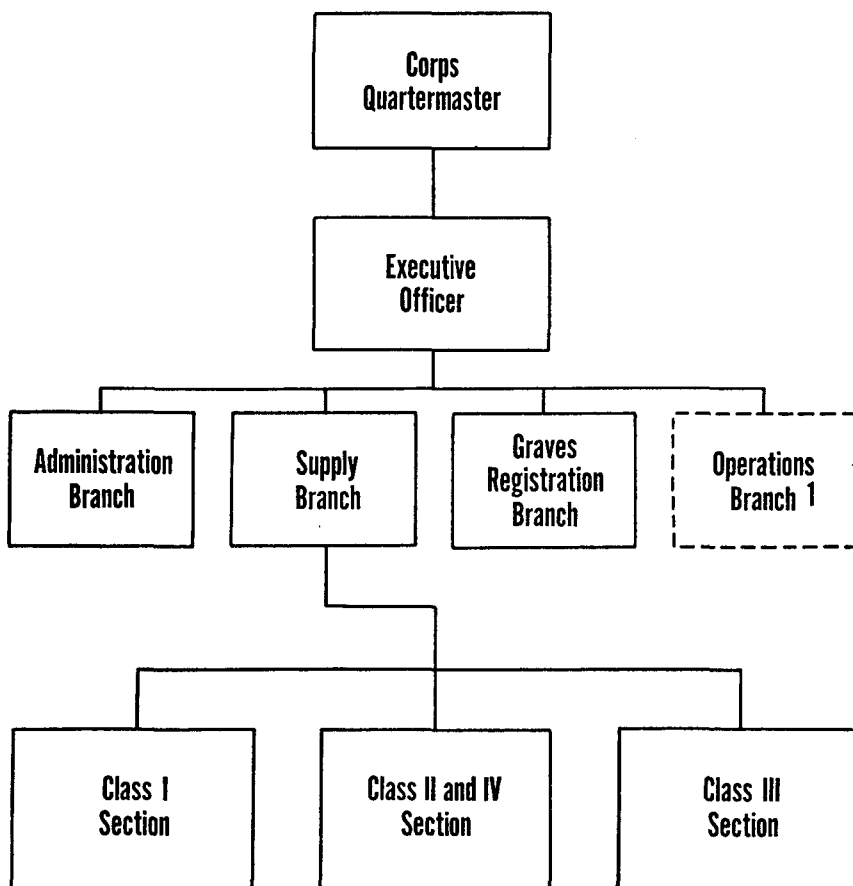
b. Structure. Structural organization of the corps quartermaster section is flexible. It depends upon the wishes of the corps commander and the corps quartermaster, the work load of the section, the operations of the corps, and the organization of other special staff sections. The corps quartermaster usually designates the divisions into which the section is divided. The quartermaster section of the independent corps illustrated in this manual (fig. 21) must be considered as only a type organization. It has been developed to meet as closely as possible the needs of a typical independent corps.

130. QUARTERMASTER OPERATIONS

When the corps operates as an independent and separate organization, the corps quartermaster functions in the same manner as an army quartermaster. He becomes an operator. The quartermaster section is increased, and quartermaster nondivisional units are

added to the corps troop list. He normally performs the following specific functions:

- a. Exercises operational control over all quartermaster non-divisional units not assigned or attached to subordinate units.
- b. Advises the commander on all matters pertaining to quartermaster supplies and services.
- c. Recommends the procurement and employment of quartermaster troops and their assignment or attachment to subordinate organizations.



1 Functions ordinarily performed by an operations branch in the quartermaster section, army headquarters, are frequently performed in an independent corps by a quartermaster battalion or group. This branch is therefore not mandatory.

Figure 21. Organization of quartermaster section for corps operating separately and independently (suggested).

d. Supervises and coordinates procurement, storage, distribution, issue, and documentation of quartermaster supplies and equipment.

e. Recommends quartermaster requirements to commander and higher authority.

f. Prepares and supervises technical training programs for quartermaster units under his operational control.

g. Exercises technical supervision over the training of nondivisional quartermaster units.

h. Plans and supervises all quartermaster operations, such as the following:

- (1) Subsistence depots and supply points.
- (2) Clothing and general supplies depots.
- (3) Petroleum depots and supply points.
- (4) Bakery companies.
- (5) Laundry companies.
- (6) Bath companies.
- (7) Refrigeration companies.
- (8) Sales companies.
- (9) Clothing exchange service.
- (10) Salvage service.
- (11) Reclamation and maintenance service.
- (12) Petroleum products laboratories.
- (13) Graves registration and effects service.
- (14) Quartermaster food service activities.
- (15) Quartermaster captured enemy material service.

CHAPTER 9

CORPS OPERATING AS PART OF ARMY

131. GENERAL

A corps operating as part of an army is primarily a tactical unit. The corps commander is responsible to the army commander for combat operations and certain service functions. The corps commander is not ordinarily a link in the chain of supply except in regard to corps troops. He estimates the over-all service requirements for an operation and, if necessary, makes recommendations to the army commander for the allocation of appropriate means to the corps. Also, if necessary, he allocates administrative means to divisions and corps troops. He normally controls the allocation of ammunition and may, if required by the tactical situation, control the allocation of any item. When a corps operates as part of an army, the corps assistant chief of staff (G4) is primarily concerned with assisting the corps commander in recommending the amount of logistical support to be furnished by the army and coordinating the operations of the corps technical services.

132. QUARTERMASTER SECTION

a. Strength. The table of organization and equipment for corps headquarters (T/O&E 52-1) prescribes the strength of the quartermaster section, which is actually the office of the corps quartermaster. However, the table of organization may be changed by proper authority to meet new developments in modern warfare.

b. Structure. The quartermaster section of the dependent corps illustrated in this manual (fig. 22) must be considered a type organization. The corps quartermaster is bound by no rules of organization and may devise a method of control that best suits the situations under which he may be obliged to operate.

133. QUARTERMASTER OPERATIONS

The quartermaster of a dependent corps is not ordinarily a link in the chain of supply. He may exercise operational control over quartermaster service activities, if directed to do so by army headquarters. The corps quartermaster of a dependent corps may

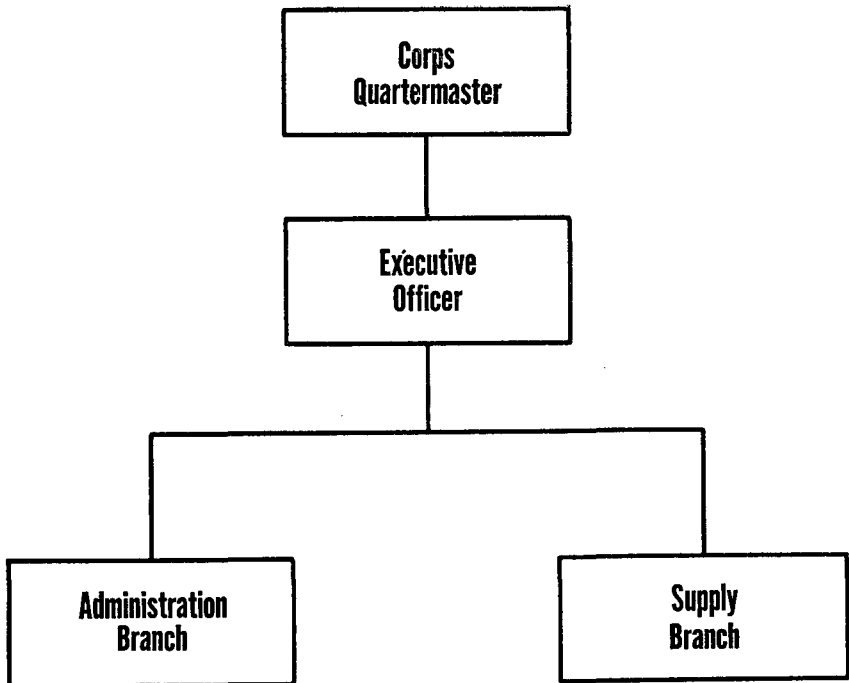


Figure 22. Organization of a quartermaster section for a corps operating as part of an army (suggested).

be considered the post quartermaster for corps troops so far as supply matters are concerned, and an agent for the army quartermaster for the provision of quartermaster services to all corps elements. He should be prepared, in fast-moving situations, to assume supply responsibility for all elements of the corps. He may accomplish this by extending to the rear the supply operations of organic units, by augmentation through direct attachment from army, and by coordination with army advance supply agencies. The corps quartermaster of a dependent corps normally performs the following specific functions:

- a. Advises the commander on the status of quartermaster supply and status within the corps.
- b. Plans the quartermaster logistical support required by corps for future operations.
- c. Estimates additional quartermaster support required by the corps.
- d. Recommends the reallocation of quartermaster items in short supply allocated to corps from army and required by combat troops in performance of tactical operations.
- e. Recommends reallocation within the corps of quartermaster services allocated to corps from army.

f. Recommends the location of army supply points and other installations handling quartermaster supplies or providing quartermaster service in the corps area.

g. Maintains current information on the quartermaster logistical status of divisions.

h. Coordinates, when required, among the quartermasters of divisions assigned to the corps, the supply officers of corps troops, and the army quartermaster.

i. Assumes operational control of quartermaster nondivisional service units in corps area, when such units are attached to corps on recommendation of army quartermaster.

j. Recommends allocation of credits for regulated items to corps units.

APPENDIX

REFERENCES

AR 30-2210	Rations.
AR 35-6520	Property Accountability and Responsibility.
AR 35-6520	Receipt, Shipment, and Issue of Property.
AR 345-105	Command Report.
AR 735-150	Accounting for Lost, Damaged, and Destroyed Property.
SR 220-150-5	Assignment of Separate Nondivisional Battalions and Companies.
SR 310-20-1	Numbering of Department of the Army Publications.
SR 310-20-2	Department of the Army Supply Catalog System.
SR 310-20-3	Index of Training Publications.
SR 310-20-4	Index of Technical Manuals, Technical Regulations, Sup Bulletins, Technical Bulletins, Modification Work Orders, Lubrication Orders, Tables of Organization and Equipment, Reduction Tables, Tables of Allowances, Tables of Organization, and Tables of Equipment.
SR 310-20-5	Index to Administrative Publications (Army Regulations, Special Regulations, Joint Army-Air Force Adjustment Regulations, General Orders, Bulletins, Circulars, Commercial Traffic Bulletins, Army Procurement Circulars, Department of the Army Pamphlets, and ASF Manuals).
SR 310-20-6	Index of Blank Forms and Army Personnel Classification Tests.
SR 320-50-1	Authorized Abbreviations.
SR 780-40-1	Stock Control and Supply Procedures.
FM 10-5	Quartermaster Operations.
FM 10-10	Quartermaster Service in Theater of Operations.
FM 10-13	Quartermaster Reference Data.
FM 10-14	Quartermaster Bakery Company, Mobile.

FM 10-15	Quartermaster Sales Company, Mobile.
FM 10-16	Quartermaster Laundry Company, Semimobile.
FM 10-22	Quartermaster Clothing and General Supplies Depot Company.
FM 10-53	Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Quartermaster Battalion.
FM 21-5	Military Training.
FM 30-15	Examination of Enemy Personnel, Repatriates, Civilians, Documents, and Matériel.
FM 31-5	Landing Operations on Hostile Shores.
FM 31-25	Desert Operations.
FM 70-10	Mountain Operations.
FM 70-15	Operations in Snow and Extreme Cold.
FM 72-20	Jungle Warfare.
FM 100-5	Operations.
FM 100-10	Administration.
FM 101-5	Staff Organization and Procedure.
FM 101-10	Organization, Technical, and Logistical Data.
FM 101-51	Department of the Army Planning System.
TM 10-250	Storage of Quartermaster Supplies.
TM 10-260	Quartermaster Salvage in Theater of Operations.
TM 10-275	Principles of Coal Weather Clothing and Equipment.
TM 10-466	Handling Petroleum Products.
T/O&E 8-500	Medical Service Organization.
T/O&E 10-17N	Quartermaster Company, Airborne or Infantry Division.
T/O&E 10-22	Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Quartermaster Group.
T/O&E 10-48N	Quartermaster Field Service Company.
T/O&E 10-67	Quartermaster Service Company.
T/O&E 10-77	Quartermaster Petroleum Supply Company (Mobile).
T/O&E 10-147	Quartermaster Bakery Company, Mobile.
T/O&E 10-157	Quartermaster Sales Company, Mobile.
T/O&E 10-167	Quartermaster Laundry Company, Semimobile.
T/O&E 10-187	Quartermaster Salvage Company.
T/O&E 10-197	Quartermaster Subsistence Supply Company.
T/O&E 10-227	Quartermaster Clothing and General Supplies Depot Company.
T/O&E 10-237	Quartermaster Reclamation and Maintenance Company, Semimobile.
T/O&E 10-247	Quartermaster Refrigeration Company, Mobile.
T/O&E 10-257	Quartermaster Bath Company, Semimobile.

T/O&E 10-297	Quartermaster Graves Registration Company.
T/O&E 10-357	Quartermaster Subsistence Depot Company.
T/O&E 10-377	Quartermaster Petroleum Depot Company.
T/O&E 10-500	Quartermaster Service Organization.
T/O&E 10-536	Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Quartermaster Battalion.
T/O&E 29-500	Composite Service Organization.
T/O&E 52-1	Headquarters, Corps.
T/O&E 55-17	Transportation Truck Company.
T/O&E 55-19	Transportation Car Company.
T/O&E 200-1	Headquarters, Army.

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